THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10.

We have received a long and well written communication, signed "*Franklin.*" Quackery, the evil complained of, is certatnly a grevious one in the land; but we do not discover in this essay any new evidence or new argument upon the subject. Believing, also, that the proper course to obtain a remedy will be by a direct appeal to the legislature, we decline publishing this essay. It will be returned to the author upon application.

☞ It is with much pleasure we announce, that the Aqueduct over the Allegheny is now completed, and that the water may be expected in Pittsburgh during the present week.

The publication of the Governor's Message excludes much other matter from our columns, and gives to our paper less variety than we wish. There is, however, always great anxiety to see this official exposition of the affairs of the commonwealth, and we would be inexcusable, were we to omit publishing it.

By a communication in this paper, it will be seen that a *direct and immediate* intercourse has commenced between the steam boat and the canal boat. The *Amulet* was the *first* boat which met the canal boats at the *debouche* of the canal. Hereafter, however, there is no doubt that this mode of transferring merchandise and produce, from the river to the canal, or from the canal to the river, without the intervention of warehouses and commission merchants, will be generally adopted. This mode of transacting business may, perhaps, for a time, curtail the profits of our commission merchants; but the general increase of business, arising from the increased facility of transportation, will more than repay this curtailment.

John Richardson, Esq. will deliver a lecture upon his "*New* Theory of the Universe," at the Court House, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. In the course of his lecture, he will point out essential defects in the Newtonian system, and suggest a new principle, which he considers adequate to remedy these defects. He has a number of letters from highly respectable individuals, speaking favorably of his lectures. The Governor's message occupies so much of our columns, that we cannot give more than this brief notice.

Gather the fragments together.

Canal of the Pyrenees.—A magnificient canal is about to be commenced in France, connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean, beginning at Toulouse and terminating at Bayonne: its whole length will be about 300 miles, its breadth is to be about 70 feet, and its depth 9 feet 6 inches. Its summit level is 1,500 feet above the Sea, requiring 276 locks. Each lock will have a breadth of 22 feet, and a length of 114 feet.—It is calculated for keeled vessels of 150 tons burthen, and the expense is estimated at about six millions of dollars.

There are counterfeit Spanish quarter dollars in circulation. The metal is hard, the die good and well struck. The date is 1817.

A farmer in Connecticut sharpened his ploughshare upon a grindstone, because he could not afford to pay the blacksmith's bill.

An *iron boat*, built by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, made a voyage last week from Manch Chunk to Trenton, and back to Easton up the channel of the Delaware, to the entire satisfaction of her owners.

Real Estate in Franklin county, Pa.—On the 25th ult. a tract of 300 acres of land, in Peters township was sold at Sheriff's Sale, for $60 and some cents per acre.

Holding Back—The printer of an Eastern paper says, that many of his patrons would make good wheel horses, they *hold back* so well.

MARK OF A HORSE.

One white foot buy him;
Two white feet try him;
Three white feet, deny him;
Four white feet and a white nose,
Take off his hide, and give him to the crows.

THE KISS.—From the French.

Thanks to my gentle absent friend,
A kiss you in your letter send;
But ah! the thrilling charm is lost,
In kisses that arrive by post:
That fruit can only tasteful be,
When gathered melting from the tree.

General Lafayette has lately come into possession of a large property under the indemnity law, being the fortune of his own and his wife's family, of which the revolution had deprived them.

A London paper of Sept. 24, mentions as a singular fact, that an American vessel was then taking on board in the London docks a cargo of Surat cotton wool for China.

The Pontoosuc Woollen Manufactory in Pittsfield have recently presented a piece of extra-superfine cloth to H. Niles, Esq. of Baltimore. This factory employs 40 men and 60 girls, making 150 yards of broadcloth daily, and using 90,000 lbs. of wool annually.

It is stated in a London paper that nothing has so great a tendency to produce hydrophobia in dogs as putrid meat.

Lately a Mrs. Chick, of Cock lane, London, (a lady celebrated in ghost annals) eloped with the son of a poulterer of note, by the name of *Henn*.—The cockney punsters one and all, began to peck upon the incident, declaring it *fowl* play, in every view.

For the Gazette.

WESTERN COMMERCE.

It was a pleasing sight to the friends of Internal Improvement and Navigation, to witness, to-day, the Steam Boat Amulet, of Cincinnati, (the first of her kind,) moving majestically around the point, at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, coming to at the outlet lock of the canal, in the Allegheny, and receiving her cargo from the Canal Boats, from 150 to 200 barrels of salt from each, to be transported as far west as Cincinnati, at a cost not exceeding 75 cents per barrel, from Conemaugh salt works, to Cincinnati!!!

You hear the cheering sound of the bugle, on board the Canal Boat, with her cargo as above stated, with one horse, one man, and a boy, in 36 to 48 hours from the works to Pittsburgh, where the salt is made at less that 25 cents per bushel. What think ye of this, ye venerable fathers of Allegheny County, who used to pay to the *Store-keepers* of Pittsburgh, ten dollars per bushel for your salt, equal to *fifty dollars per barrel*.—Then you had European salt brought over the mountains on horse-back—now one horse can bring 200 barrels, or 1,000 bushels, in a Canal Boat, from 20 to 30 miles per day.

Have a little patience, ye wise prophets and enemies to Roads and Canals, and you will see, (don't charge me with the spirit of prophecy,) the immense agricultural products, from the whole valley of the Ohio, discharging from on board the Steam Boats on board the Canal Boats, destined for the great depot and storehouse of the western world—the city of Philadelphia! Then you will all say, what a fine thing is this Canal.

Nov. 6, 1829.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Legislature, to the editor of the Bedford Inquirer.

Harisburgh, Nov. 4, 1829.

The Legislature met this afternoon.—Dr. *Daniel Sturgeon* of Fayette, was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the Senate and *Frederick Smith* of Franklin county, Speaker of the House of Representatives. I send you the following statement of the several votes upon the occasion.

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.	3d ballot.	4th ballot.	5th ballot.	6th ballot.
Frederick Smith	32	33	35	41	43	46
Samuel Workman	13	18	19	17	26	28
Ner Middleswarth	24	23	20	20	14	13
Henry Petrikin	10	12	11	10	6	3
Ross Wilkins	6	00	00	00	00	00
B. R. Morgan	1	00	00	00	00	00
John Laporte	8	2	3	1	00	00
William Cox Ellis	1	1	00	00	00	00
Samuel Anderson	1	1	1	1	1	00

Smith having 46, a majority of the whole number of votes, was elected—no doubt but he will be a good Speaker—To-morrow we receive the message of the governor.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

Wednesday, Nov. 4.

This day at 12 o'clock, the governor transmitted to the general assembly, by the secretary of the commonwealth, the following

MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens:

In obedience to the authority vested in the governor by the tenth section of the 1st article of the constitution of Pennsylvania, I have deemed it my duty to convene you at this early day; a principal reason why you have been thus convened, was set forth in the Proclamation, under which you have assembled, in order that the subject, which would demand your earliest attention, might previously so occupy your thoughts, that you would come to the seat of government with all the information required, and be prepared to act with as little delay as possible. The pecuniary concerns, the income and expenditure of the Commonwealth, its debts and credits, at all times subjects of deep interest, become particularly and imperatively subjected to the closest examination, and call for the most enlightened legislation and disposition, at a time when her engagements in great public works, as yet comparatively unproductive, demand an extension of her credit, and require that ample provision be made for the payment of the interest on the sums she shall borrow. All the documents and correspondence in connexion with this important topic, shall be submitted to the Legislature. In the fall of 1828, the Board of Canal Commissioners, in their report to the Legislature, recommended that a loan should be made of three millions of dollars, to meet the estimated expenditure of the year 1829. By the act of December 18th, 1828, the governor was authorised to obtain a loan of 800,000 dollars, which sum was immediately obtained. By the act of April 22d, 1829, a further loan of 2,200,000 dollars was authorised, and the appointment of a commissioner of loans to reside in Philadelphia.

The appointment was promptly made, and the commissioner entered upon the performance of the duties assigned him, of obtaining the money required, on the terms authorized by law. The same act empowered the governor to obtain, as a temporary loan, so much money as should be found necessary to prosecute the public works until the contemplated more permanent loan should be negociated. The amount to be borrowed by the governor, it was provided by law, should be paid within six months after the passage of the act of April 22d, 1829, from the moneys it was expected would be obtained, under the same act, by the commissioner of loans. The whole amount of moneys obtained, as a more permanent loan, by the Commissioner, is $779,123 88 cents; the balance of 2,200,000, which the Legislature authorized to be borrowed, has been made up of temporary loans procured by the governor. At an earlier period than the present, the amount of the loans obtained by the governor was greater than it now is, while the sum obtained by the Commissioners was proportionably less than that here stated; the former amount being reduced by payment as rapidly as the latter was obtained. The whole correspondence on this subject accompanies the present message; if any explanations are required they will promptly and cheerfully be given. It is expected that among the earliest acts of the Legislature, will be the making provision to pay off that portion of the loan, the payment of which became due on the 22d of the last month. The Canal Commissioners, by a resolution of the 3d of October, requested that an additional temporary loan of $195,000 beyond the loan authorized by the act of 22d April last, "relative to the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail-road" should be negociated, to be applied to certain designated divisions of the canal and rail road. In accordance with the request in that resolution, I have obtained 196,000 dollars, and placed it in the hands of the Commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to be applied to the divisions of the Canal and Rail-road, designated in the resolution of the Board of Canal Commissioners. This loan has been negociated on the same terms with the other temporary loans.—The necessity of continuing the operations upon the canal and rail-road, and in some instances of securing the works against the danger of serious injury during the approaching winter, will I trust render the propriety of the measure sufficiently apparent. I therefore submit it to the Legislature to provide for the payment of this loan, together with the other temporary loans. The correspondence with the banks, making this loan, will be submitted to the Legislature, from which will be seen the terms upon which it has been negociated, and the time of its repayment.

The money obtained under the act of April 22d, 1829, would have been amply sufficient to meet all the demands of the Canal Commissioners to the present time, if the vouchers and consequent drafts on the Treasury of some of the acting Canal Commissioners, in June last, had not greatly exceeded what had been usual or was expected. The reasons why the proposed loan failed, have been variously stated, and appear to have originated from such diversified and remote causes, that the detail would be unproductive of advantage. How far the restrictions as to the rate of interest, or the particular mode directed by law for disposing of the loan, operated on the money lenders, it might be desirable to ascertain if it were only to solve the problem, that the canal stock of a neighboring state commands a premium abroad, while that of this no less wealthy Commonwealth, is in no demand and will not sell at par. Has the provision, that the amount of the loan, not subscribed for at a given time, should be put up at public auction, and the fact that it was so put up and did not even obtain a bid, had any, and if any, what extent of influence on the credit of the state? It may here be proper to state, that no doubt is entertained, that whatever funds shall be required to complete the canal and rail roads under contract, can be had on the most favorable terms, if the resources of the Commonwealth shall be made to flow into the Treasury in such abundance as shall inspire perfect confidence in the lender that his interest will at all times be punctually paid, at the times for that purpose regularly fixed. No duty is more imperative or pressing on the general assembly, than that which is here adverted to. It would be unjust as well as impolitic, not to acknowledge the friendly dispositions manifested by many of our moneyed institutions, in their efforts to obtain the sums wanted to enable the Board of Canal Commissioners to prosecute the work entrusted to their care, so successfully as to have now 177 miles of Canal in actual operation, viz. 75 miles from Pittsburgh to Blairsville; 41 miles from Lewistown to the mouth of the Juniata; 37 miles from Northumberland to the Juniata river; and 24 miles from the mouth of that river to Middletown, are believed to be in complete navigable order, except the aqueduct at the Juniata. The routes now in operation were so far finished under the late Board of Canal Commissioners, that the present Board had the gratification of early having them filled with water and ascertaining that the banks and excavations, the locks and bridges, were of such solidity and workmanship, that the boats performed their trips without delay or difficulty other than such as appertain to the best executed works of such magnitude.—The expectation is still confidently entertained, that early in the next summer there will not be less than 400 miles of the Pennsylvania Canal in full operation. When to this extent of inland navigation is added that which is afforded by the Schuylkill and Lehigh canals, we have much cause to be proud of the public spirited exertions of our constituted authorities and fellow citizens, and to hope that prosperity and wealth will flow in upon us abundantly, to stimulate our industry to the utmost, and bring to market the mineral and metallic treasures which are now buried and useless. The completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is an event of too much moment, not to call forth our liveliest congratulations.

The report of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and of the Directors of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Navigation Companies, will place before the Legislature all the facts necessary to a thorough understanding of the present condition of our canals and rail-roads. The present opportunity is embraced to suggest the appointment of a board of Commissioners to superintend the turnpike roads and bridges in which the state holds stock, or to devolve that duty, with their other duties, on the Board of Canal Commissioners. The turnpike roads form an important branch of the improvements which have been undertaken in our state. They have been constructed by incorporated companies, aided in many instances by the state. The funds placed at the disposal of these companies have very frequently proved unequal to their expenditures. Debts have consequently been contracted in the construction of the roads. These works, when completed, although of immense value to the country, have very rarely proved profitable to those who advanced the money expended in their construction. The consequence has been, that stockholders and creditors have been alike sufferers. The tolls, which should form a source from which means should be derived for the repair and improvement of the roads, have been diverted, by the urgent demands of creditors, from their legitimate objects, to the neglect, in many instances, of both repairs and improvements. The public works in which the state is now engaged, will enhance instead of diminishing the importance of these roads. If our canals should cause an increased trade to spring up within, or to pass through the state, the value of good roads, so essential in facilitating the communication of those concerned in the conduct of the trade, will become more obvious. I submit it, therefore, to the wisdom of the legislature, whether means can be devised by which the state might contribute, not only with justice, but advantage, something towards the relief of those who have employed their money or their labor in the construction of these roads, and who have been compelled to look in vain to the profit to be derived from them when completed, for a recompense. If, by contributing to the relief of these companies from debt, the state could secure the means necessary to the repair and improvement of the roads, a great object would be gained. The state, as a stockholder in common with individual stockholders, is deeply interested in rendering these roads profitable; but she is perhaps more deeply interested in rendering them, by a high state of improvement, safe and convenient channels of communication.

The experience which has been purchased will enable the legislature to adopt the true course of policy which should be laid down for the future government of the board of canal commissioners. If it shall have been ascertained that, in consequence of the great extent of work undertaken by the state, that the price of laborers' wages became double what it had been at the outset of the work, and that the wiser course would have been to have directed all our energies and resources to the completion of a particular route—such as that which is to connect our eastern and western waters, rather than to have extended our lines of communication over the whole surface of the state, then will the present General Assembly take such measures as shall insure the completion of our most important routes, so that money from tolls shall be brought into the public treasury, to meet the public exigencies. The check caused by the failure of the late loan, will impose upon the legislature a deliberate reconsideration of all that has been done in relation to internal improvement. That such a reconsideration will produce wise measures and happy consequences, hardly admits of a doubt.

An application may be expected from the stockholders for a renewal of the charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania. The large amount of stock in that institution owned by the state, will, whatever objections may be urged, require that no step in relation to it, shall be taken, except upon mature advisement. If the General Assembly shall regard this investment of the public money as a profitable one, and regard the Banks with a favorable eye in reference to granting it a new charter, a close revision of the one it now enjoys, will come fairly under consideration, and also, the introduction into it of such modifications as experience may suggest as likely to issue in advantage to the community.

Applications for divorces to the Legislature become every year more numerous, and of necessity consume in the investigation of the concerns of individuals a large portion of that time, which might profitably be bestowed on the business of the public. In some cases, it is feared that application is made to the legislature and acted upon without sufficient evidence that the party complained against has been duly notified of the application intended. Would not all the ends of justice likely to be obtained by the granting of divorces be more certainly attained, if the jurisdiction of our courts were more extended over them, and the causes of divorce more fully defined than at present.

If I am not much misinformed as to the operation of the laws which now regulate the relations between Landlords and Tenants, they loudly call for the benefits of revision and consolidation. This is more especially the case in our cities and large towns, where a large proportion of the houses are rented? I recommend in an especial manner that a prompt and cheap remedy be devised, by which Tenants shall be compelled to surrender up possession when required so to do, at the end of the period for which the premises shall have been demised. The Act of the 26th of March, 1825, which was intended to remedy this evil in the city and county of Philadelphia, is complained of as almost wholly inoperative, as the Tenant must voluntarily have removed from the premises, before the Landlord can have a writ of possession issued. How far the peculiar power vested in landlords for the securing of their rents is founded in justice, or derived from the ancient laws of England, and adopted without sufficient examination, is a matter not unworthy to occupy a portion of the time of the General Assembly.

There are some subjects of deep and general importance which press upon the mind of the Governor, and which he has more than once submitted to the Representatives of the people, but which have not commanded that portion of Legislative consideration to which he thinks them entitled. To some of these topics he would even now in a few words solicit attention.

There is no provision in our truly excellent constitution of a more imperative character, than that which declares, "that the Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Have such schools been established? I think not, and thus thinking I again call it to memory, and urge it upon you as a duty, the performance of which will do you honor, and shower down blessings on the Commonwealth.

The "free and equal" exercise of the right of suffrage is secured by the constitution to every qualified citizen, but it is much doubted whether provision has been made by law to make good that which is guaranteed by the constitution. The construction of the qualification requisite is different in one county, and even in one township of the same county, from what it is in another. The neglect or design of an assessor or tax collector may exclude a citizen from the poll in one district, although it will not exclude him in another. Some legislative enactment making clear the duties of election officers, and ensuring greater uniformity in their decisions, would do much towards ensuring the correct exercise of this precious right.

The right to bear arms, is another important right guaranteed to all our citizens by the constitution. The right thus guaranteed, seems to me, to impose upon the Legislature the duty of so organizing and disciplining the whole body of the citizens, that they shall be able, not only to bear arms but to use them with confidence and skill, "in defence of themselves and the State," if such a necessity shall arise. I think, therefore, every encouragement should be given to our volunteer corps. Let the Legislature not forget that the great body of the people, their constituents, constitute the militia, and claim that such a law may be passed as shall make them what they ought to be; the pride and strength of their country, and its sure defenders against oppression at home, or invasion from abroad.

The importance of giving publicity with as little delay as possible, to the decisions of the Supreme court, is sufficiently obvious. It seems to be considered that the profits to be derived from the publication of reports of decisions, will hardly compensate for the labor and expense to be incurred in preparing and publishing them. I would, therefore, recommend, that provision be made by law for the employment of a reporter. By a small tax on writs of error, which could not operate oppressively on any one, a fund might be provided for the payment of the reporter.

About to retire from the important office to which I was called, and in which I have been continued by a large majority of my fellow citizens, I should but ill acquit myself to my own feelings, did I not seize upon the present, probably the last occasion which may offer, to reiterate the gratitude I have ever felt, for the honor conferred, and protest, in justice to myself, that I have in all things, according to my best judgment, conscientiously and diligently labored to advance the welfare, and promote the happiness of those by whom I have thus been honored, and to increase the prosperity of my native State. I shall not now subject myself to animadversion if I venture a suggestion in relation to the accommodation and dignity of the future Chief Magistrates of Pennsylvania. I am persuaded that the adoption of the suggestion about to be offered, would be of much advantage, not only in his relations and intercourse with the Legislature, but in the prompt and easy access it would afford him to the public offices of the several heads of department, thus facilitating his means and improving his opportunities to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed. Many of our sister states have erected government houses adjacent to their Legislative halls, for their Chief Magistrate to reside in: the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has built elegant and capacious Legislative halls, and commodious public offices, near which are several suitable and noble sites on which to erect a house for the governor of the commonwealth, in which it should be made his duty to reside, at least during eth siting of the General Assembly. I would recommend that provision be made for the erection of such an edifice.

Until my successor shall be constitutionally called to the governor's chair, it will give me sincere pleasure heartily to co-operate with you in all such measures as shall promise to benefit our constituents and our country. When I shall retire to private life, I will carry with me a grateful heart, and an anxious desire so to manifest its feelings, as to contribute to the general weal. I fervently pray that that Great and Beneficent Being, who has done such marvellous things in behalf of our highly favored country, may still continue to watch over and protect us. To you, my fellow-citizens, collectively and individually, I wish health and happiness.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

Harrisburgh, Nov. 4th, 1829.

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF VOTES. Ritner.	Wolf.
Allegheny	1872	2077
Armstrong	712	1194
Adams	1016	836
Bedford	1113	1979
Beaver	819	1280
Butler	533	870
Bradford	333	1227
Berks	2689	3090
Bucks	841	4243
Chester	2703	2630
Cumberland	799	1592
Columbia	355	1374
Crawford	939	840
Cambria	434	218
Clearfield	198	256
Centre	944	1305
Dauphin	1584	1179
Delaware	267	744
Erie	1546	497
Franklin	2016	2016
Fayette	1055	2177
Greene	941	980
Huntingdon	1616	1011
Indiana	941	396
Jefferson	132	60
Lancaster	5542	3976
Lebanon	1363	850
Lehigh	1453	1649
Luzerne	124	1994
Lycoming	982	903
Montgomery	1310	2067
Mifflin	1041	1283
Mercer	1308	599
Northampton	458	4006
Northumberland	879	1253
Philadelphia city	323	4350
Philadelphia county	293	7043
Perry	540	1190
Schuylkill	347	902
Somerset	1520	584
Susquehanna	300	981
Tioga	174	656
Union	2066	764
Venango	772	541
Warren	132	436
Washington	2388	2207
Westmoreland	1322	2585
Wayne and Pike	10	1205
York	769	1894
TOTALS,	51724	77988

The above are the returns complete, except from the counties of Potter and M'Kean, in which Wolf has a majority of 275.

Married,

On Wednesday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Page, Mr. *Thomas M'Farland*, Editor of the Blairsville Record, to Miss *Martha M'Dowell*, both of Blairsville.

Died,

In the borough of Blairsville, on Wednesday last, PETER, son of Wilson Knott, Esq. of Derry township, Westmoreland co. aged about 15 years, in consequence of a fall from a horse about two weeks before, by which one of his legs was broken and amputated a few minutes previous to his death. He was an interesting and dutiful child, and will be very deeply mourned by his doating parents. *Blairsville Rec.*

DIED, at Louisville, on the 20th ult. in the 20th year of her age, *Charlotte S. Foster*, eldest daughter of Wm. B. Foster, Esq. of this city. It is one of the evil customs of our world, to render obituary notices a mere vehicle of panegyric, so that it is hard for the most penetrating reader to distinguish the record of truth from the compliment of falsehood. But in the death of Miss Foster, it is not merely the common fact of bereavement to her deeply afflicted relatives which we deplore: it is not merely the frequent occurrence of youth and accomplishments, and amiable dispositions, and engaging manners, lost to society just at the period when the hopes of parents and friends were looking forward to a bright perspective of earthly enjoyment. It is true that the personal qualifications of the deceased were of no common order, and that the sympathies and attachments of a wide circle of associates bear ample testimony to her merit. These circumstances of the case, however, present themselves in innumerable examples of similar visitations throughout the community; and in reference to this particular instance, they have been ably recorded by another hand. Our object is of a different character. We would call the reader to dwell upon the question, so often overlooked in the strain of ordinary lamentation, how was she prepared for her awful change? Was death, to her, the end of all hope, or was it the avenue of admission to that state of abiding happiness, which is alone worthy the best affections and desires of an immortal being?

To this most important inquiry, it is an inestimable consolation to her friends and relatives to answer in the cheering language of christian confidence. The deceased was well instructed in religious truth; and knew, far better than is common at her time of life, the difference between a christian in profession and a christian in fact. And although there was a time when she refused to render herself to her convictions, because the claims of the world had usurped the power, so unhappily conceded to them by the majority of the youthful and the gay, yet there is good reason to think that she had felt the influence of a higher spirit, and in her secret heart, longed after a purer and loftier standard. This at least we know, that in her last hours, when the mind was collected and undisturbed, when the world had ceased to dazzle and allure, and eternity, in all its magnitude of interest, stood before her view, and pleasure and folly were things only remembered to be despised—then did she manifest to the attached friends around her, the extent of her christian knowledge, the power of a living faith, and the sustaining influence of that celestial hope which plucked from death its sting, and from the grave its victory. Her last utterance was employed in pious exhortation—her last breath was spent in fervent prayer—and her last glance was directed to that compassionate Saviour, by whom we trust she was received among the spirits of the just.

These are the circumstances of true consolation to her surviving relatives. There can be none other. For what avails it to dwell on the value of that which we have lost, if we cannot indulge the hope of its restoration. By the light of her departing moments, the heavy gloom of this mournful dispensation is brightened and cheered. By it, she, being dead, yet speaketh: and the language of the admonition is too plain to be misunderstood: "Be ye also ready, for ye know not the day nor the hour when the son of man cometh."—*Communicated.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. M'Creery & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims by and against the concern, will be settled by A. M'Creery, by whom the business will hereafter be conducted.

A. M'CREERY.
DAVID L. BROWNE.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1829. Nov. 10.—3t

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of O'Leary & Bailey, Glass-Cutters, trading under the term of the "Franklin Cut Glass Manufactory," will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of November. Therefore, all persons having any demands against the said firm, will please present them for settlement, and those indebted, to settle their accounts with either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM O'LEARY.
WILLIAM BAILEY.

November 6—3t*

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE Citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened an INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, in Third Street, No. 82½, between Wood and Market streets, directly opposite the Hay-Scales.

☞ The proprietors of manufactories and hotels, or merchants and families, may be supplied with assistants; and clerks, teachers, laboring men, servants, &c. may procure situations by applying at the office.

J. WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6—w3

New Fall & Winter Goods.

A. WAY & Co.

No. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, (purchased at very reduced prices,) a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

On consignment from the manufactory,

"Harmony" Cloths, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

ALSO,—"ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

WARRANTED GENUINE STAMP.

Imported direct from the manufactory in Holland, which will be sold by the piece or a less quantity, to suit purchasers, at the Philadelphia or New York prices. Oct. 6—8tw

RETAILERS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

BY a supplement to an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed March, 1824, laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise and liquors, it becomes the duty of the city and county Treasurers to publish, in the month of November, the names of those who take out a license, and those who do not.

List of those who have taken out a License.

Andrew Wolfe	B. A. Fahnestock
George W. Taylor	M'Clurg & King
John Beatty	A. H. Hoge
Wm. Holmes	Samuel Frew
Samuel B. Coley	Bakewell Page & Bakewells
B. C. Sawyer	
John D. Davis	John Andoe
Samuel Hazlett, Jr.	James M'Clane
Wm. Hemingray	Aaron Blasdell
Daniel Haughey	R. M. Patterson
Trevor & Breading	Wm. Barker
Fitzsimmons & Reed	James B. Davis
Pat'k Leonard	John Little
Joseph Estep	M. & H. M'Cullough
Wm. Mitcheltree	Benj. Darlington
Henry Gorman	Wm. M'Knight & Co
Geo. W. Jackson	Geo. Fairis & Co.
Robert Redpath	Doct. Geo. Dawson
James Anderson	Chas. Avery & Co.
F. Rouaud	Avery & Co.
Wm. Daily & Co	Tassey & Bissell
George Boggs	Jonathan Kidd
Francis R. Dravo	Wm. Hutcheson.
C. & A. Bidwell	R. Miller, jr. & Co.
Robert H. Gray	Wm. M. Semple & Co
Andrew Fleming	James Brown & Son
Ormsby Gregg	James Brown
Wm. Duff	Wm. R. Gormly
Edward Duff	Gallway & Co.
Robert Whiteside	John Russell
Nath'l M'Calley	A. & S. George
John Dalzell	E. Hatch
Wm. Misskelly	Thompson & Millet
M. & F. Tiernan	Park & Co.
Patrick Connolly	James Taylor
Fred'k. Bauders	M. Herrington
Wm. Irwin	James Verner
John Thompson	Thos. Robinson
Rody Hammill	Joseph Caskey
Rich'd. Hughes	Samuel Cooper
W. W. Fearns	Jones & Robinson
John Ramsey	Chas. L. Voltz
A. H. Harvy	John Bell
James Graham	S. Baird & Co.
Nath'l. Carlisle	H. Alexander & Co.
Bartholomy Manning	John Hannen
James M'Cully	Schweppe & Horner
Thos. M'Kibbin	Hugh M'Clelland
Wm. Stevenson, jr.	Luke Loomis & Co.
Edw'd. Singelton	Geo. Jackson
Rufus Coles	Thos. F. Fairman
Wm. Cannon	Hugh Robertson
Wm. D. Harris & Co.	James Crawford
Joseph Watts & Co.	Robert Irwin
A. Way & Co.	N. & W. Pusey
John Finney	J. Shea & Co.
F. W. Boggs	David Ferguson
Wm. Leonard	James Marshall
John M'Ginness	M. & A. Leech
Joseph Hazlet	Edward Kerns
Saml. Spencer	J. Jones & Co.
S. P. Darlington & Co.	Gabriel Adams
James Dalzell	Henry Coulter
Levi Hayne	Sturly Cuthbert
G. R. White & Co.	William Barr
James Abercrombie	M. S. Mason and M'Dough
John Whitten	
Robert Fleming	Wm. Bell & Co.
Thos. G. Gaylord	Andrew Beggs
Wm. Hair	E. Stoner
J. H. Cresson & Co.	Henry Stafford
Baily & Co.	Robert Williams
James P. Stewart	Charles Brewer
Andrew Kirkwood	Geo. Breed
Gawin Dunlap	Peter Cassilly
H. Holdship & Son	Charles Craig
John Street	James Layborn
Sam'l. Fahnestock	Pettigrew & Clayland

Those who have not taken out a License.

Martin Lytle	James Lappin & Co.
Geo. Dunlap	H. Earle
Robert M'Elwane	Bernard Grant
Hobbs & Kerr	James Carson
Robert Baird	William M'Mullen
John Greer	John King
Geo. Bradshaw	Arch. Moore
Gray & Black	B. Burns
I. R. Smith & Co.	A. L. Kerr
Ehacum Lilley	Myers Painter & Co
Jane Blair	M'Elwane & Co.
Thomson & Wardlaw	Joseph Marlatt
E. Magury	Wm. Ebbs & Co.
Robert Morton	R. Lindell & Co.
H. Stewart	John Hewitt
Robert Knox	Thomas Taylor
Benoni Hubbel	Wetmore & Haven
Evan Edwards	N. & W. F. Hamilton
James Small	Mich. Mullin
Elizabeth Merrington	Wm. Mellin
Alex. Smith	Moses Stevenson
John Smith	James Kerr
Mrs. Nolen	A. M'Creery & Co.
Mrs. Rippey	Findlay & Madeira
Mrs. Seargeant	N. & W. Presley
Park & Lymanon	Tho. Dickson
Mrs. Birmingham	H. Fullerton, jr
Hugh M'Masters	Isaac Harris
James M'Farland	James Anderson
John Marshall	B. Troost
John Swartzwelder	Wm. M'Millen
Richard Cowling	J. H. Sewell
Thomas M'Fadden	Wm. Borrett, Ag't.
Susan Cecil	N. Richardson
Stewart & Hunter	Rachel Watson
James Gormly	Sarah Glenn
Joseph Kerr	Mary Hazelton
John Kerr	Stephen Hague
James Fulton	Sarah A. Canan
John Seetin	Eliza Kerr
James Adams Jr & Co.	Geo. Kirkpatrick
William Nimick	Geo. Dunlap
G. M'Kown	J. & J. Parker
James Taylor	

W. GRAHAM, Jr.
Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh
Nov. 10.—3t

HIDES.

250 N. ORLEANS SALTED HIDES for sale by JOHN RAMSEY.
Oct. 30—w4t *Mansion House*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 13, 1829.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this institution will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 16th November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Oct. 20—w4t. Cashier

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.

JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.
67 *Wood-street, Pittsburgh.*
Sept. 11, 1829.—w3m

Poetry.

A HIGHLAND MOTHER'S FAREWELL.

Dinna fash yersels about me,
Though life is wearin' to its fa';
Ye maun learn to live wi'out me,
My bonny bairns, when I'm awa.

I maun lea' the lintwhite singin',
The redbreast chirpin' mang the ane's
Where the lark its flight is wingin',
Far, far aboon Ilea' ye a'.

Han' in han' then cling thegither,
Though y'er hearts are greeting sair
Be the staff to ane anither,
Lest ye fa' to rise nae mair.

Hear ye'r parent's last petition,—
Boys, may ye in honor grow;
Heed ye'r sister's admonition,
She maun be ye'r mither noo.

Guard her wi' a father's duty,
Watch her wi' a brither's care;
Shield the tender flowret's beauty,—
Storms may blight my lily fair.

Daughter, let nae idle lover
Whisper nonsense in thine ear;
Shun the wily arts which cover
Bosoms false and insincere.

Fare ye weel, my earth-born treasures,
Tak' my last look wi' my love;
Noo I seek mair lastin' pleasures
In the hope o' peace above.

Lay my head beneath the heather,
At my feet strew bonny broom;
My wee bit flowers grow althegether,
Storms may blow, they still will bloom.

Weep not thus in fond carressing,
Vain resisting Death's cauld spell;
Tak' my prayers; my last best blessing,
Children o' my heart, farewell!

K. H.

Miscellany.

Selections from late Foreign Journals.

THE FIRE-KING AND HIS CHALLENGER.

An advertisement appeared a few days ago, in which a Mr. J. Smith, after insinuating that Mr. Chabert, the fire-king, practised some juggle when he appeared to enter into an oven heated to 500 degrees, and to swallow 20 grains of phosphorus, challenged him for any sum which he might please to mention to perform the exploits which he professed to be performing daily. To those who are acquainted with the various shapes in which ambition clothes itself, it will not appear surprising that the "Fire-King's soul was all on fire" to answer the daring defience which he had received from an unknown calumniator; and in consequence he publicly accepted Mr. J. Smith's challenge for £50., requesting him to provide the poisons himself, and offering, with true chivalric courtesy, to allow him the same conveniences which he used himself whilst he remained in the oven. This unexpected retort appeared to make Mr. J. Smith feel that it was necessary for him to be more magnificent in his promises than he had hitherto shown himself; for in his rejoinder to Mr. Chabert, he informed him that he would meet him in the Argyll Rooms, at his ordinary hour of performance, and would then "enter the oven with him, and perform his other feats." Yesterday was mutually fixed upon as the day on which the two contracting parties to this extraordinary challenge were to try their merits by the ordeal of fire, and on which they were to submit their powers of resisting poison to the test of experiment. Accordingly, at two o'clock, the hour appointed for the combat, a number of gentlemen were attracted to the arena in which it was to take place; and as they entered, care was taken to inform them that the money, had been regularly posted, and that Mr. Smith was ready. At a little before three o'clock the Fire-King made his appearance near his oven, and as some impatience had been exhibited owing to the non-arrival of Mr. J. Smith, he offered to amuse the company with a few trifling experiments, which he said any of them might perform with the greatest ease. He then made a shovel red hot and rubbed it over his tongue, a trick for which no credit, he said, was due, as the moisture of the tongue was sufficient to prevent any injury arising from it. He next rubbed it over his hair and face, declaring that any body might perform the same feat by first washing themselves in a mixture of spirits of sulphur and of alum, which, by cauterizing the epidermis, hardened the skin to resist the fire. He then put his hands into some melted lead, took a small portion of it out, placed it in his mouth, and then gave it in a solid state to some of the company.—This performance, according to his account, was also very easy; for he seized only a very small particle, which, by a tight compression between the finger and thumb, became cool before it reached the mouth. By the time that these "little tricks," as he called them, were performed, another call was made for Mr. Smith's appearance. The Fire-King looked around the room, and seeing the bashful countenance of his challenger in one corner of it, called him from his retirement, and pointed him out to the notice of the audience. The challenger being on the ground, the time for trifling was now over, and M. Chabert forthwith prepared himself for mightier undertakings. A cruise of oil was brought forward and poured into a saucepan, which was previously turned upside down, to show that there was no water in it. The alleged reason for this step was, that vulgar conjurers, who profess to drink boiling oil, place the oil in water, and drink it when the water boils, at which time the oil is not warmer than an ordinary cup of tea. He intended to drink the oil when any person might see it bubbling in the saucepan, and when the thermometer would prove that it was heated to 360 degrees. The saucepan was accordingly placed upon the fire, and as it was acquiring the requisite heat, the Fire-King challenged any man living to drink a spoonful of the oil at the same temperature as that at which he was going to drink it. In a few minutes afterwards he sipped off a spoonful with the greatest apparent ease, although the spoon, from contact with the boiling, fluid, had become too hot for ordinary fingers to handle. "And now, Monsieur Smith," said the Fire-King, "now for your challenge. Have you prepared yourself with phosphorus, or will you take some of mine, which is laid on that table?"

Mr. Smith, who is a thickset man, of middle size, walked up to the table, and pulling a phial out of his pocket offered it to the poison swallower.

The Fire King—I ask you, on your honor as a gentleman, is this genuine unmixed poison?

Mr. Smith—It is upon my honor.

The Fire-King—Is there any medical gentleman here who will examine it? (Speaking to a gentleman near him,) will you try it for me, Sir?

The gentleman declined: he believed that the Fire King was a better judge of phosphorus than he was.

A person in the room requested that Dr. Gordon Smith, one of the medical professors in the London University, would examine the phial, and decide whether it contained genuine phosphorus.

The learned professor went to the table on which a formidable collection of poison—such as red and white arsenic, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, and phosphorus—were placed, and examining the phial, exclaimed that, to the best of his judgment it was genuine phosphorus.

This did not content several gentleman in the room; they desired to see whether it would ignite by fraction. The experiment was made, and a small piece soon set the paper in which it was wrapped into a blaze. The same experiment had been tried on the Fire-King's own phosphorus; and it we may judge from the volume of flame which it sent forth, his phosphorus was stronger than that provided by Mr. Smith. The reality of the poison being thus ascertained, M. Chabert asked Mr. Smith with great politeness how many grains he wished to commence his first draught with.

Mr. Smith—Twenty grains will do as a commencement.

M. Chabert—Ah, my good Sir, it is a very small dose. I should not object to take a pound or two—will you weigh the quantity yourself?

Mr. Smith declined.

A medical gentleman then came forward and cut off two parcels of phosphorus, containing 20 grains each. He was placing them in the water, when the Fire-King requested that his phosphorus might be cut into small pieces, as he did not wish the pieces to stop on their road to his stomach.

The poisons were now prepared. A wine-glass contained the portion set aside for the Fire-King—a tumbler the portion reserved for Mr. Smith. It would be difficult to say whether the challenger or the challenged at this moment showed the greatest composure. This may be safely said—they were at this moment the two least agitated persons in the room.

The Fire-King—I suppose, gentlemen, I must begin. Well, then, to convince you that I do not juggle, I first of all take off my coat, and then, as another precaution, I will trouble you, Doctor (speaking to Dr. Gordon,) to tie my hands together behind me.

Here a loud cry was sent up that it was unnecessary to have the Fire-King bandaged in this manner.

The Fire-King—Oh! gentlemen, I beg your pardon, it is necessary; for I want to show you that I do not juggle.

After he had been bandaged in this manner, he planted himself on one knee in the centre of the room, and requested some gentlemen to place the phosphorus on his tongue and pour the water down his throat. This was accordingly done, and the water and phosphorus were swallowed together. He then opened his mouth and requested the company to look whether any portion of the phosphorus remained in his mouth. Several gentlemen examined his mouth, and declared that there was no phosphorus perceptible either upon or under his tongue. He was then, by his own desire, unbandaged. The Fire King then turned to Mr. Smith and offered him the other glass of phosphorus with a ceremonious politeness which was highly entertaining—"And now, my good Sir, I shall have great pleasure in seeing you take off your glass too."

Mr. Smith started back in infinite alarm—"Not for worlds, Sir, not for worlds; I beg to decline it."

The Fire-King—Eh! mon Dieu! you decline it! Oh! dear Sir—no, no—you will drink von glass to oblige the company.

Mr. Smith—The company must excuse me. I don't often drink in a morning, and least of all such an ardent spirit as phosphorus.

The Fire-King—Then why for did you send me a challenge? You have pledged your honor to drink if I did. I have done it: and if you are a gentleman you must drink it too.

Mr. Smith—No, no; I must be excused: I am quite satisfied without it.

Here several voices exclaimed that the bet was lost. Some said that there must be a confederacy between the challenger and the challenged, and others asked whether any money had been deposited?

The Fire-King called a Mr. White forward, who deposed that he held the stakes, which had been regularly placed in his hands by both parties before twelve o'clock that morning.

The Fire-King here asked Mr. Smith if he intended to go into the oven with him?

Mr. Smith replied that he could answer that question better after he saw the Fire-King come out.

The Fire-King—But, my good Sir, that makes no matter, for you have lost your bet already if you do not swallow the phosphorus. Are you satisfied on that head.

Mr. Smith, after a very slight hesitation, admitted that he was.

The Fire-King here turned round with great exultation to the company, and pulling a bottle out of his pocket, exclaimed with great good feeling, "I did never see this gentleman before this morning, and I did not know but that he might be bold enough to venture to take this quantity of poison. I was determined not to let him lose his life by his foolish wager, and therefore I did bring an antidote in my pocket, which would have prevented him from suffering any harm. *Le voila!* Ah, ah! My good Sir, you pay your £50 to see me take the phosphorus. Now you shall take three or four grains yourself, I will give von little wine glass out of this bottle, and you shall be as well in a few minutes as you are now. Do, Sir, oblige me by taking a few grains."

Mr. Smith begged to be excused.—His object was answered in seeing 20 grains of genuine phosphorus actually swallowed. He had conceived it impossible, as three grains were sufficient to destroy life.

The Fire-King then addressed the gentleman who had meted out the phosphorus—"Perhaps you, Sir, will have the goodness to swallow a little bit to amuse me. I pledge you £1,000, I pledge you my life, that if you take a little of this bottle, it will not do you any harm."

This gentleman turned pale with affright. "I must beg to decline your polite invitation," he stammered out at last, "for in case of accident I am afraid the pledge of your life would not keep my wife and family."

The Fire-King—Now, gentlemen, I will prove to you by another little experiment that I have no phosphorus in my mouth. *Attendez un peu.* Put me a small piece of phosphorus on a knife point, and bring me a candle.

A candle was brought him, and he lighted it with the phosphorus. Part of the phosphorus fell on the ground, and was extinguished after some trouble.

The Fire-King—Ah. Mr. Smith, you are very good to me. You bring me very good phosphorus. I am much obliged to you, Sir. Now give me a torch and a fork.

They were given to him accordingly. He took a small piece of the burning torch on his fork, put it into his mouth and swallowed it. "And now, Gentlemen, I have done with poison for to-day." Having said this he withdrew into another room for the professed purpose of putting on his usual dress for entering the oven, but in all probability for the real purpose of getting the phosphorus, by some antidote, from his stomach. Zinc is the usual antidote for phosphorus; but he says that it is not the antidote which he uses, and declines to mention what it is. We are informed that some eminent physicians asked him a few days ago, if he would have any objection to have the poison taken off his stomach by the stomach-pump, and that he replied that he should have no objection, providing that, in analyzing the contents of his stomach, they would be satisfied with ascertaining the existence of the poison, and would not seek to ascertain the nature of his antidote, which was so simple in its nature, that when it was once known every apothecary's boy could provide it. He has repeatedly taken all the different poisons which were placed upon his teeth. On one occasion, when he was exhibiting before the Duke of Norfolk, he took a tea spoonful of prussic acid; but that experiment he says he will never repeat again; for it is a poison which not only requires the antidote to be taken first, but is also so rapid in its operations, that it may destroy life before the antidote can produce its effect. He said that he shall never forget the feelings which came over him as soon as he had swallowed it. Every vein in his head appeared to swell, and "each particular hair (he said,) stood erect, like quills upon the porcupine."

After an absence of twenty minutes, M. Chabert returned, dressed in a coarse woollen coat, to enter the heated oven. Before he entered it, a medical gentleman ascertained that his pulse was vibrating 98 times in a minute. He remained in the oven for five minutes, during which time he sung "Le Vaillant Troubadour," and superintended the cooking of two dishes of beef-steaks. At the end of that time he came out, perspiring profusely, and with a pulse making 168 vibrations in a minute. The thermometer, when brought out of the oven, stood at 389 degrees; within the oven, he said, it was above 600. He had never been exposed to such intense heat before. After performing this feat, which was the last exhibition of his powers, he remained on the steps leading to his oven for some time, conversing with the company.

NOTES RESPECTING NORTH AMERICA.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

A friend who has lately been making an extensive tour in the United States, has put into our hands a number of books and pamphlets which he has brought home with him. Such publications are always acceptable to us. The United States are alive with the spirit of improvement beyond every other country in the world, our own not excepted; and we find more pleasure in chronicling the march of society, and the triumph of the useful arts, than the achievements of the warrior, or the troubles and convulsions which spring from vice and misery in old crowded communities. From the prodigious strides which industry and enterprise are now taking in the United States, that new country already offers useful lessons in many points to the most ancient and improved states of Europe. We give a few notes now; and and shall add a few more in a future number.

BOSTON.

All the considerable towns in America have their descriptive *Guides*. We have one of these before us, Bowen's *Picture of Boston* for 1829, a little volume of 250 pages, neatly printed, adorned with many good engravings, besides maps and plans, and in all respects as well got up as works of the same kind here. Boston may be considered as the literary capital in the United States for original works, though it is greatly surpassed by Philadelphia in the number of reprints. It is also the strong hold of those peculiar opinions and manners which characterise the New Englanders, and which are supposed to constitute the essence of Yankeeism; for this term, though applied on our side of the Atlantic to all Americans indiscriminately, is restricted in the United States to the inhabitants of New England. Sagacity, prudence, decision, a love of order, parsimony, enterprise, calculation, and perseverance, are the leading features of the genuine Yankee character. The public institutions of Boston are among the best managed in the United States; its banks are the most secure; its periodicals have the widest circulation, and its trade is carried on perhaps with greater skill and fewer fluctuations than that of any other town. It now contains 70,000 inhabitants, and has probably a greater amount of commerce than any city with an equal population in the world. We subjoin a few details.

After all we have learned respecting the American press, the detailed account given in the volume of the periodicals of Boston struck us with surprise. This town, with only 70,000 inhabitants, has 34 newspapers, which is, we think, just the number published in all Scotland. Six of these belong to the class of daily papers, of which Scotland has not one. Four of them are published thrice a week; eight are semi-weekly; and sixteen are weekly. The number of publications in a week from the newspaper dress in Boston is eighty. Liverpool, with twice the amount of trade and population, sends forth *eight;* and all Scotland about *fifty!* The charge for each of the daily papers is 8 dollars per annum, or 34s 6d, just about the price of a weekly paper here! The weekly papers cost from 2 to 4 dollars (8s 3d to 23s;) and the semi-weekly and tri-weekly (this is an American term) from 4 to 5 dollars! There are among these 34 papers, three weekly ones devoted to religion; and one entitled the "Youth's Companion," costing only 6s 6d a year, is an auxiliary to the schoolmaster, being for the use of boys and girls at school. This is a new and rational use of the press, and one of the many benefits of which this country is deprived by its oppressive and ill-planned taxes. We are informed by an American friend that there are forty or fifty *religious* newspapers in the United States.

It would be very natural to conclude, that when newspapers are so numerous and cheap, they would supersede, to a great extent, every other species of periodical literature; but the case is quite the reverse. Our readers will be startled when we tell them, that there are *twenty-five* magazines, Reviews, or Scientific Journals, published in Boston, 2 of which are weekly, 2 semi-monthly, 11 monthly, 4 quarterly, and the others appear at intervals of two, four, or six months. One of these publications is Medical, one is for the purpoes of education; one for the stage, one for the Ladies one for the "world of fashion," and of ten which bear religious titles, several have been established to support the doctrines of particular sects. Such are the Baptist Magazine, the Baptist Preacher, the Unitarian Advocate, &c. With these facts before us, who will say that the Americans are not a reading people? Where, in fact, shall we find a people who read half so much?

Nature.—The Empress Josephine used to send from Paris bales of toys, playthings, puppets, &c. to her grand-children; among others, Napoleon, the little son of Louis, used to receive an ample share while at the Hague. One new year's day, the Queen Hortense received an immense case full of the most ingenious toys that the invention of Grancher and Giroux could devise.—Young Napoleon was sitting looking out of a window into the park, and appeared to receive with indifference all the presents spread out before him; he still persevered in gazing down the long avenue that led from his window. The Queen, disappointed at not seeing him so happy as she had expected, asked him if he was not grateful to his grandmother for having taken such pains to procure him all the pretty things before him? 'Oh! yes, mama, I am very grateful.' 'But do not those pretty playthings amuse you?' 'Yes, mamma, but—' 'But what?' I want very much something else.' 'Tell me what it is; I promise it to you, my boy.' 'Oh, mamma, but you would not, I am sure.' 'Is it money for the poor?'—'Papa gave me that this morning, and it is already distributed; it is—' 'Come, speak out; you know how much I love you, so you may be sure that I would begin the new year with something you would like; come then, my dear darling, what is it you want?'—'Mama, I want to walk in that pretty mud, which I see out at the window; that would amuse me more than any thing.'

The Patriarchs—Mr. Millman, in his History of the Jews, after describing the condition of society in the period of patriarchial history, observes—"Even the characters of the different personages are singularly in unison with the state of society described. There is the hunter, the migratory herdsman, and the incipient husbandman. The quiet and easy Isaac adapts himself to the more fixed and sedentary occupation of tillage. Esau the hunter is reckless, daring, and improvident. Jacob the herdsman, cautious, observant, subtle, and timid. Esau excels in one great virtue of uncivilized life, bravery; Jacob in another, which is not less highly appreciated, craft. Even in Abraham we do not find that nice and lofty sense of veracity which distinguishes a state of society where the point of honor has acquired great influence. It is singular that this accurate delineation of primitive manners, and the discrimination of individual character in each successive patriarch, with all the imperfections and vices, as well of the social state as of the particular disposition, although so conclusive an evidence to the honesty of the narrative, has caused the greatest perplexity to many pious minds, and as great triumph to the adversaries of revealed religion.

The object of this work is strictly historical, not theological; yet a few observations may be ventured on this point, considering its important bearing on the manner in which Jewish history ought to be written and read. Some will not read the most ancient and curious history in the world, because it is in the bible; others read it in the bible with a kind of pious awe, which prevents their comprehending its real spirit. The latter look on the distinguished characters in the Mosaic annals as a kind of sacred beings, scarcely allied to human nature. Their intercourse with the Divinity invests them with a mysterious sancity, which is expected to extend to all their actions. Hence when they find the same passions at work, the ordinary feelings and vices of human nature prevalent both among the ancestors of the chosen people themselves, they are confounded and distressed. Writers unfriendly to revealed religion, starting with the same notion, that the Mosaic narrative is uniformily exemplary, not historical, have enlarged with malicious triumph on the delinquencies of the patriarchs and their descendants. Perplexity and triumph surely equally groundless!"

Dr. Doddridge.—The private letters of this great man will soon be laid before the public. The majority of Dr. Doddridge's correspondents were ladies; and we hear that readers in general will not be a little surprised to view the grave and learned author of "The Family Exposiler" in the light of a *preux chevalier*. But piety is not hostile to mirth; the devotion of Dr. Doddridge was too pure to be escetic; and his letters, which are said to be models of the epistolary style, will endear his memory in the breasts of the thousands who have profited by his religious writings.

From the Connecticut Courant.

SUNDAY MAILS.

It is difficult to conceive a more unreasonable and inconsistent clamor than that which is raised in some of the public prints against the petitioners for the prohibition of Sunday mails. While the editors of these prints make the highest pretensions to liberality, and figure largely as the advocates of universal toleration, they evince, in their treatment of a large and highly respectable portion of their fellow-citizens, a spirit of intolerance and hostility the most bitter and unrelenting. Instead of meeting the subject in question fairly, and discussing it in a candid and temperate manner, they at once resort to degrading and opprobrious epithets, and denounce the whole body of the petitioners as fanatics and hypocrites; as men striving to effect a union of church and state, interfering with the rights of conscience and freedom of opinion, and, in short, under the garb of sanctity, aiming at nothing less than the subversion of our liberties and the overthrow of our republican institutions.—These champions of equal rights, would even deprive the petitioners of the ordinary privileges of American citizens; and seem to regard the public expression of their sentiments, and the presentation of their memorials to Congress, as an outrage not to be endured.

Now we should like to know the cause of all this rancor displayed towards the petitioners? What is the real character of the measure they advocate? Is it indeed fraught with such appalling evils as is pretended? And do the character and conduct of the petitioners call for the abuse which is so liberally heaped upon them? Let a single statement of facts answer.

A numerous class of the community, many of them high in office, and to say the least, respectable for talents and worth, believe the Sabbath to be a divine institution, which they are bound by the law of God to keep sacred—they believe that the proper observance of this day is fraught with the richest blessings to nations as well as individuals, and that a general desecration of it is to be deprecated as leading to the general corruption of morals, and the ultimate destruction of our national prosperity—they also believe that the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath is an unnecessary and unjustifiable profanation of the day, attended with various and serious evils. These views they honestly entertain; they have ventured to set them forth in memorials to Congress; and respectfully petition the government, to do what? not to interfere with the consciences or the private concerns of individuals; not to restrain any person from travelling or doing any thing else on the Sabbath—but merely to abstain themselves, as a government, from the violation of the day. They ask that the same principle which is adopted in other branches of the government, may be introduced into the post-office department; and that the agents employed in it may enjoy the same privileges of resting on the Sabbath which is afforded to Members of Congress, Judges of Courts, and the numerous functionaries in the different offices of the executive department.

This, as we understand the matter, is a true statement of the case in regard to the petitioners—the "head and front of their offending:" Now, admitting, for the sake of argument, what in point of fact we do not admit, that they are mistaken in their views—that although many of them are persons of talents, sound discretion, and extensive information, yet, on this subject, they are influenced by contracted notions and a misguided zeal—suppose the ground they have taken to be untenable; the measure they advocate impolitic—are they not entitled to a hearing? Or shall their petitions be drowned by the cry of hypocrisy and sectarian bigotry, which is so loudly raised against them—we trust not. If they are wrong, let their error be exposed by sound argument; but let not a senseless clamor about church and state, unconstitutional measures, rights of conscience, &c., be any longer raised, especially by those who boast of their superior discernment, and their enlarged liberality.

From the Galena Advertiser.

There is no class of human beings on earth, who hold a pledge more sacred and binding than do the North American Indians. A sample of this was witnessed during the Winnebago war of 1827, in the person of Dek-ker-re, a celebrated chief of that nation, who, among four other Indians of his tribe, was taken prisoner at Prairie du Chien. Colonel Snelling, of the 5th regiment of infantry, who then commanded that garrison, despatched a young Indian into the nation, with orders to inform the other chiefs of Dek-ker-re's band, that unless those Indians who were the perpetrators of the horrid murders of some of our citizens, were brought to the fort and given up within ten days, Dek-ker-re and the other four Indians who were retained as hostages, would be shot at the end of that time.—This awful sentence was pronounced in the presence of Dek-ker-re, who, though proclaiming his own innocence of the outrages which had been committed by others of his nation, exclaimed that he feared not death, though it would be attended with serious consequences, inasmuch as he had two affectionate wives, and a large family of small children who were entirely dependent on him for their support; but if necessary, he was willing to die for the honor of his nation. The young Indian had been gone several days, and no intelligence was yet received from the murderers. The dreadful day being near at hand, and Dek-ker-re being in a bad state of health, asked permission of the Colonel to go to the river to indulge in his long accustomed habit of bathing, in order to improve his health. Upon which, Col. S. told him that, if he would promise, on the honor of a chief, that he would not leave the town, he might have his liberty, and enjoy all his privileges, until the day of the appointed execution. Accordingly, he first gave his hand to the Colonel, thanked him for his friendly offer, then raised both his hands aloft, and in the most solemn adjuration, promised that he would not leave the bounds prescribed; and said, if he had a hundred lives, he would sooner lose them all than forfeit his word, or deduct from his proud nation one particle of its boasted honor. He was then set at liberty. He was then advised to flee to the wilderness, and make his escape. But "no," said he, "do you think I prize life above honor? or that I would betray a confidence reposed in me, for the sake of saving my life?" He then complacently remained until nine days of the ten which he had to live had elapsed, and nothing heard from the nation with regard to the apprehension of the murderers, his immediate death became apparent, but no alteration could be seen in the countenance of the chief. It so happened that on that day Gen. Atkinson arrived with his troops from Jefferson Barracks, and the order for the execution was countermanded, and the Indians permitted to repair to their homes.

Where can be found the man among civilized nations, taken prisoner by the Indians, and placed under the same circumstances, who would not shrink from death, and forfeit all pledges, rather than yield to a sentence so awful as that of being untimely precipitated into a world of spirits?

The following humorous article we copy from the Dramatic Mirror, a spirited little theatrical paper published in Boston.—It is one of the best things of its kind that we have seen for many days, though evidently based on the old and familiar story "*Monsieur Tonson.*" The fact that there are five or six respectable individuals of the name of Jones, attached to the Tremont company is known to all who take any interest in matters connected with the drama. The article will explain the rest.

Berks Journal.

"MR. JONES."

I was considerably amused the other evening at the theatre. It was a night when all the *Joneses* had a finger in the dramatic pie. A French gentleman with frizzled hair and white gloves, who sat in the same box, appeared to take an intense interest in the performances. Being a stranger he addressed myself several times. He was wonderfully delighted with the versatile talents of "Mr. Jones." "*By gar,*" *said he, "he is de wonder of the world."*

First the gorgeous Turkish pavillion of Jones No. 1. excited his admiration. He inquired the name of the artist. "It is *Mr. Jones.*" "By gar, he is von grand painter; *Mr. Chone* he is called. He is great man. I will write down his name."

Presently Mr. Jones No. 2 made his appearance in tasteful costume, and sung "March to the battle field." The French gentleman was in ecstacies. "Sare, that is a fine singer. He appears like Napoleon before the imperial guard." What is his name?" It is "*Mr. Jones.*" "*Monsieur Chone*" —he replied with extreme surprise, "by gar! he is great man—he paint, he sing—I write down his name again."

Not long afterwards Mr. Jones No. 3, appeared on the tapis as *Gobble.* The gusto with which he fed and licked his lips, attracted his attention.—"There is one grand acteur. What is he?" "That is *Mr. Jones.*" The Frenchman stared with doubt and amazement. "Monsieur Chone come again. By gar he is every body. He paint, he sing, he eat like one cat without choking? By gar I am surprise! I will write down his name once more."

In the course of the piece, which was *Paris and London*, the Frenchman was interested in another character. A young exquisite held back his head, shut his eyes and flirted a white handkerchief with all the grace of Brummell. It was the character of *Froth.* "Sare, I trouble you; but who is that acteur who lisps like one sucking pig?" "It was *Mr. Jones.*" "*Monsieu Chone!!!* All the world is Monsieur Chone! By gar! he is every body! I hope Sare, you no impose on me. By gar! my head is turned! Monsieur Chone again! but I will put down his name again!"

Soon after he asked another gentleman sitting near, the name of an actor more youthful than any of the others, who appeared to give promise of some comic merit. It was Jones No. 5. "Who is that Sare, if I not trouble you?" "It is *Mr. Jones,*" was the reply. The Frenchman jumped from his seat; "By gar! all the acteur in this house is *Mr. Chone.* He play every thing. He sing, he paint, he eat, he vapour, he scamper—by gar he is every body and every body is him. I will ask his name no more. All the gentlemen are Mr. Chone. Monsieur Tonson is come again! I will look no more but at the lady. I have wrote down nothing in my book but Monsieur Chone!"

Presently Mrs. Sally Trott, the cook, arrested his his notice, and looking carefully around to see no one observed, he inquired the name of the actress. "It is *Jones,*" was the reply.—The poor French gentleman lost all patience. He looked fiercely in the face of his informant, uttered a passionate "tam," and slammed out of the box. "By gar," said he, "I will have no more of Monsieur Chone. He has got in my head and I shall get him out *nevare.*"

"*Fair Play is a Jewel.*"—An Irishman arrived at Boston last summer, and sought employment as a laborer, and finally obtained an engagement on one of the Islands in our harbor. Pat had never seen a duck in his life. Shortly after his entering upon the discharge of his new duties, a brood of chickens and another of ducks were hatched, both by hens. The owner put both broods to one hen, in order to save the services of the other, and told Pat, as he was short of meal, to be very sparing of his allowance in feeding them. Pat made a small dish of dough, and commenced feeding his mixed flock, when he was struck with the fact, that about half had broad shovels for beaks, and shovelled up the dough very fast, while the others had quite small sharp beaks, and got but little of the allowance. "Arrah! my darlings," says Pat, "fair play is a jewel. I'll jist be after putting you upon aqual futting." He started for the house, got a pair of shears, caught them of the shovel beak, and sheared them down to the calibre of those of the sharp beak; put them down, and said, "wag away, you spalpeans; I am tould this is a free country; where every man, baist, and bird are aqual no exclusive privileges my darlings if you plase."

Moral. The beaks of the successful applicants for office under our new President are represented to be of the broad shovel kind, having taken up all the offices before those of the sharp beak had had a fair peck at them. Will our President, who has been represented as an Irishman, adopt Pat's doctrine, and taking the great Executive Shears, cut off some of the shovel beaks, and put the whole upon "aqual futting?"

Boston Courier.

The Village Record thus comments upon the recent election in this state:—

The result of the election in Lancaster county affords ample ground for remark. The instability of party—the vicissitudes of fortune—the fluctuations in opinion, are made in an extraordinary degree apparent by a contrast between the election of 1828 and that of the present year. Last autumn, after a long continued and more than usually severe contest, a majority for the Jackson ticket was given of more than twelve hundred. The natural conclusion from existing circumstances was, that public opinion was deliberately made up to sustain Gen. Jackson, his principles and his friends. A year only has passed, and a ticket formed on new principles, which is hostile to Gen. Jackson; for he is a Mason;—opposed to his leading friends—for every paper that advocated the General's election, was opposed to the Anti-Masonic nominations; has triumphed by 16 hundred majority!—Last year, we doubt not, as is usual on such occasions, the ardent advocates of the successful party, said of their opponents—"These men are down, to repose in obscurity for a long time, if not for ever." Behold these very men, considered at the very bottom of the wheel, are in the ascendant, rejoicing in their triumph: for the most prominent Adams men are among the most zealous and influential Anti-Masons, while the leaders of Gen. Jackson's party are in a minority, and under circumstances as perplexing as unexpected.

The news from Pennsylvania will be received at Washington, we should imagine, with disconcerting terror. Pennsylvania was calculated upon as a rock, not to be moved, firm and steadfast in its support of the Administration. To learn that Mr. Ritner, who, for being an Adams man, was said to have fallen to rise no more, has received a majority of more than two thousand votes in Lancaster and Dauphin counties, which but last year gave about that majority for Jackson, will show them that their hopes in this state rest on quicksands, which an hour may undermine.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.)

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	steel, co.	lb. 8 a 9†
pearl	6	sad irons	6cts†
sc. salts	4½	Lead, in pigs	4½a4½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	5a5½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$5†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all si.	6½ a 7
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole	28 a 32†
Butter, keg,	7	upper, doz.	$30a36$
Bags, $ bu. tw.	30†	calf skins,	15 a 24$
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a 1	Lard	8 a 9
Biscuit, sea, b.	8 50 a 9†	Logwood,	2 1-2 a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	50 a 56†
Beer,	8 †	Nails, Ju. brs.	10d 6¾†
Coals, bush.	4†		8 7½†
Candles, lb.	9		6 7¾†
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†		4 9 a 9½†
Cheese	5 a 6†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11$	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	60a62½$
Irwin's	9a15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	14a16†	Onions, bushl.	18
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1, rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2	2¾ a 3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a12½†	No. 3	2¼ a 2½†
4-4 Checks	12a13½†	letter	2½ a 3†
3-4 Stripes	10a11†	crown wrap.	1½
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5.	23½†	medium do.	1½
Flour, bbl.	$4 75a5†	paper hang's.	p. 37a75
Feathers	30$	Pork, fresh lb.	4 a 5
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9 a 10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy.	4-4, 87a45*	Potatoes, bush.	50†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	8 25 a 8 50$	do. Kentucky	3 a 4†
shad,	12,50$	Sugar, N.O. lb.	8½a9 †
mack'l.	8½ a 11†	country	7$
Grain, wheat, bu.	60a65$	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	40†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$ 25 a 2 50†
corn	50$	Soap, lo.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12	$5†	wire no. 14, 16,	$5†
12 by 18	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8 a 11
Bottles, porter gro.	10†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts.†
½ do.	1½†	leaf	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin	70 a 75$
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15$	imperial,	1,30a1,40$
green	5$	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Spanish lb.	2½a2¾†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6$
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a36cts†
planished	100†	new	23a25½†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright	16a17
sheet, cwt.	10½†	black	15
pig, ton	$37 50a38$	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9½ a 10†

REMARKS—*demand; § scarce; † plenty.

THE BOOK OF THE BOUDOIR, by Lady Morgan. Also, Rybrent De Crice.—Just received and for sale at the Book-store of Henry Holdship & Son, corner of Third and Wood streets.
Nov. 10.—3t

BARLEY.

THE Subscriber wishes to porchase a quantity of Barley, for which he will pay cash.
H. MACSHANE.
Nov. 10, 1829.—3t

THE NEXT STATE LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, October 14, 1829

WE present herewith CLASS No. 7, for 1829, of the ☞MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, the drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on

WEDNESDAY, the 25th November.

HIGHEST PRIZE
10 THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	500 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
1 prize of	400 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
1 prize of	200 Dolls is	200 Dolls.
5 prizes of	100 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	50 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
20 prizes of	20 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes of	5 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
6,000 prizes of	4 Dolls is	24,000 Dolls.
6,240 prizes, amounting to		39,000 Dolls.

Only 12,000 Tickets in the Scheme—Not One Blank to a Prize!—the whole payable in CASH, which, as USUAL at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$4 00	Quarters	$1 00
Halves	2 00	Eighths	50 cents.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞ *The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*
Baltimore, Oct. 14, 1829.—iwt31N.

Flaxseed Meal, or Ground Oil Cake,

A VERY cheap and superior article of food for cows, horses, &c. will be delivered at any place in the city, at 75 cents per barrel, or sold

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1829.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the water was triumphantly brought over the Allegheny, into the limits of our city, on Tuesday last. The arrival of this welcome visiter was greeted with the roar of artillery and the loud cheerings of the people.

Gen. Jackson's appointment of members of Congress.

In 1825, General Jackson, being a candidate for the Presidency, addressed a letter to the Legislature of Tennessee, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States. In this letter, which was evidently written with great deliberation, he expressed some opinions which were greatly admired, and frequently quoted as evidences of his wisdom and patriotism. Among other matters, he suggested a change in the constitution, *so as "to render members of Congress ineligible to office under "the general government during the term for which "they were elected, and for two years thereafter, "except in cases of judicial offices."*—" By such a "prevision, Congress would, in a considerable de"gree, be free from that connexion with the exe"cutive department, which, *at present*, gives strong "ground of apprahension and jealousy on the part "of the people."—"*It is through this channel,*" said the General, "*that the people may expect to "be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, "and where tyranny may well be apprehended to "spring up, in some favorable emergency.*"

"*But,*" added the General, "*if this change "should not be made, and important offices continue "to devolve upon members of Congress, it requires "no depth of thought to be convinced that corrup"tion will become the order of the day.*" He concluded by saying, "*It is due to myself to practise "upon the maxims recommended to others.*"

Such were the sentiments of General Jackson, deliberately expressed, while he was a candidate. What has been his practice, since he was elected, the following brief statement will show:

The Cabinet consists, regularly, of five persons. Of these, *four*, viz: Mr. Berrien, Mr. Branch, and Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Ingham, were members of Congress when he appointed them; a *fifth*, viz:—Mr. Van Buren, had resigned his seat in Congress, only a few months previous to his introduction into the Cabinet. A goodly portion of Gen. Jackson's other prominent appointments has been made from Congress. Among them are those of Louis McLane, William C. Rives, and Thomas P. Moore, as Ministers to Great Britain, France, and Colombia respectively; George W. Owen, to be Collector for the port of Mobile; Jeromus Johnson, to be Appraiser of goods at New York; John G. Stower, to be a District Attorney in Florida; and John Chandler to be Collector, &c. for the District of Portland and Falmouth, in Maine. Francis Baylies, whom he appointed Collector, for the port of New Bedford, had scarcely been out of Congress two years when he was thus appointed. He also offered to Edward Livingston the mission to France, and to Littleton W. Tazewell, the mission to England.

These remarks, which are made more in sorrow than in anger, were elicited by the announciation of the appointment of Mr. Selah R. Hobbie, as Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Doctor Bradley. Mr. Hobbie was a member of the last Congress, and only eight months have elapsed since his term of office expirad—not *two years*, as the General's rule required.

There is in circulation an address, signed by a number of our most respec able citizens, announcing H. Baldwin, Esq. as a candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, and requesting the manufacturers and farmers in the district to support him, as the advocate of domestic industry and manufactures.—*Communicated.*

Gather the Fragments together.

An officer of the frigate Brandywine was informed, by a lady belonging to a *temperance* society, to whom he was paying his addresses, that unless he succeeded in getting the *odious* name of the vessel altered, she would be compelled to decline receiving his visits.

Requisites.—There are five requisites for a professed drunkard: A face of brass, nerves of steel, lungs of leather, heart of stone, and an incombustible liver.

Coercion, though it may form habits, never forms principles, the only security for their permanence.

Religious toleration is a duty, a virtue which man owes to man. Considered as a public right, it is the respect of the government to the consciences of the citizens, and the objects of their veneration and their faith.—*Portalis.*

What color were the winds and the waves at the last tempest at sea? *Ans.* The winds *blew*, and the waters *rose.*

Common salt, applied as a manure in gardens, will quickly destroy snails.

It was said of a fop, that either the flow of his curls or his conversation was natural—both had been committed to *paper.*

No less than 76,900 deck and steerage passengers have sailed from Liverpool to Ireland within the last twelve months.

A day or two ago the Telegraph station here communicated to Holyhead, a distance of 156 miles, and received an answer in 35 seconds, being the shortest time it has ever done it in.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Original Anecdote.—Some five and thirty years ago, when this country was almost entirely new, and the inhabitants were few and far between, an enterprising blacksmith, by the name of B———, came into the town of Bloomfield; and being unable, for the want of time and utensils, to erect a shop, put up his anvil, and set his fire and bellows going out of doors. Not long afterwards, one of his distant neighbors, hearing that there was a blacksmith in town, started off to go and employ him; but not finding the way, inquired of a man by the name of H———, whom he met on the road, how far it was to Mr. B———'s blacksmith shop. "You are in the shop now," replied the wag, "but it's three miles and a half to his *anvil.*"

Ontario Pharnz.

EPIGRAM—*From the French.*

"Let the loud thunder roll along the skies,
Clad in my virtue, I the storm despise."
"Indeed," says Peter, "how your lot I bless,
To be so sheltered in so *thin* a dress."

For the Gazette.

MR. BOWMAN.

This distinguished artist, whom we are proud to claim as a townsman, has, since his return from Europe, fully sustained, by the efforts of his pencil, the high degree of merit ascribed to him on the Continent. During his residence in Pittsburgh, he has taken the portraits of a number of our most distinguished citizens, including ladies; and judging from the contour, graphic anatomy, coloring, light and shade, tone, keeping, drapery; in short, from the style, and perfect resemblance of these, I am of the opinion that Mr. Bowman is decidedly the best portrait painter in America; and that he has but one superior in Europe. I have before me a copy of the London Museum of 1825, four years since, in which is the following editorial notice: "Through an oversight, which we regret exremely, the name of the painter of the original Portrait of Mr. Nicholson, from which the engraving that accompanies our Fourth Volume was taken, was not mentioned. It is the production, we are informed, of an American artist named Bowman; and we think all our readers will agree with us, that it does great credit to his pencil. As a likeness, nothing could be better."—The following is from Mr. Thomas Taylor, the Translator of "Proclus on the Theology of Plato." Speaking of Mr. Bowman, he says, "I have no doubt, from the specimens I have seen of his talents, but he will shortly eclipse most of his contemporaries, and arrive at the summit of excellence in his art." This was written four years since. The last notice of Mr. Bowman that has come under my observation, proceeded from the pen of a critic whose encomiums are sufficient. I had almost said, to immortalize any artist. Clifton writes thus: "Mr. Bowman's picture of Miss C. would have done honor to the pencil of the enlightened President of the Royal Academy, Sir Thomas Lawrence."—From these notices it will be seen, that I am fully sustained in the opinion already expressed, that Mr. Bowman, as an artist, has but one superior in Europe. And no wonder. He has followed closely in the steps of those of his predecessors who have attained to the highest eminence in the art. For months he was copying from the cartoons of Raphael, and from the canvass of Rubens, and Titian, and Dominichino, and of others, at Rome. He has learned the distinction which Sir Joseph Reynolds draws between a "face painter, and a portrait painter;" his specimens exhibit that *science* in the art, which Sir Joshua speaks of, and which none but a master in graphical execution can display. And when it is considered that Mr. Bowman persevered through difficulties which few have the resolution to encounter, till he arrived at the honor of becoming a pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence, was cherished by him as a young artist of rare promise, and admitted to the confidence of his patron when we consider also, that Clifton recommended him to the Bishop of Wooster, as the only painter in the Kingdom, except Sir Thomas, who could do full justice in taking the portrait of the Bishop, and those of his family; moreover, when it is considered that Mr. Bowman received marked attention from General La Fayette, was a resident in his family for nine months, took the grouped portraits of the domestic circle of Le Grange, and was pronounced equal, if not superior to any of the artists who visited the Louvre; in a word, when we reflect that Mr. Bowman ranks as the SECOND painter in the world, it is no disparagement to the artists of America to say he excels them all.

X.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of the Bar of the Western Judicial District of the United States in Pennsylvania, and of a number of the Jurors attending the District Court at this term, it is

Resolved, 1. That the members of this meeting have read with much gratification the resolutions of a meeting of the gentlemen of the bar attending the District Court at Williamsport, and the correspondence of the committee appointed by their meeting with the Hon. Wm. Wilkins.

2. *Resolved*, That we concur in the sentiments expressed by the gentlemen of the bar, whose proceedings are referred to, and that we agree with them in opinion, that the loss of William Wilkins' judicial services at the present crisis, when the business of the District Court is greatly accumulating and of vast importance, is to be anticipated with the deepest regret, and ought, if possible, to be averted.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee, consisting of three, be appointed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Judge Wilkins, and to request on behalf of this meeting, that if consistent with his views of the public good, he would remain in the situation which he at present fills with pre-eminent honor and usefulness to the country.

J. KENNEDY, *Chairman.*

E. L. Blaine, } *Secretaries.*
Wm. Davidson, }

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21st. 1829

Sir,—It is with sincere pleasure that we communicate to you the enclosed resolutions, and express our hopes that your views of the public good will coincide with ours, and enable you to comply with the requst which the resolutions direct us, in behalf of the meeting, to urge upon you.

We are, with sentiments of respect, and the high est esteem, your fellow citizen,

JOHN B. WALLACE.
ZEPH. BEALL.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON.
JAMES GORDON.
JOHN BREDIN.
GEO. SELDEN.

The Hon. Wm. Wilkins.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9th, 1829.

Gentlemen:

When you did me the honor to present to me a copy of the resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the Bar and a number of the jurors attending the court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, you were so obliging as to intimate, that my answer would not be immediately required.

I have, probably, taken more time than your kindness towards me authorized, and owe you an apology for the lateness of my reply. I beg you not to ascribe the delay to any feeling, other than the most sincere respect for the gentlemen who composed the meeting, and who have voluntarily bestowed upon me compliments and attentions far beyond any thing I deserved, and to which, in an hour of the greatest weakness and vanity, I could have no pretensions. Had I yielded, at the moment, to the powerful and grateful impulse excited by the proceedings of the meeting, I would, at once, have answered, and avowed a resolve to remain in a station most gratifying to me, because it preserves, more closely, our present official connexion and professional intercourse.

By my election as a representative in congress, I have been thrown into a state of the most painful perplexity and embarrassment; too painful for me to describe, and too personal to myself to be interesting, or satisfactory, for you to hear. When the suffrages of the people conferred on me this highly estimated mark of distinction, I flattered myself that I might make some return to them by the faithful and industrious exertion of my feeble abilities in the national councils; taking that course which would manifest their attachment to the administration of our present able, patriotic and watchful chief magistrate, and in sustaining that system of protection of our domestic manufactures in which the citizens of this district are so immediately interested, and which tends to perpetuate the independence and prosperity of the whole nation. This hope of being useful to a people, to whom I am truly and unalterably attached, is extinguished by many private and domestic obligations and considerations over which I have not sufficient control, and so imperative that I am compelled to yield to them, and vacate my seat in congress.

I am aware that in taking this painful step, I shall, perhaps, bring down upon myself the censure and condemnation of my fellow citizens; but, however severe and unalterable their sentence against me may be, I shall be able, I trust, to submit to it with a resignation the most respectful towards them, and with the assurance, that, however they may estrange themselves from me in future, there is nothing can drive from my breast my devotion to them, nor the grateful recollection of the many acts of kindness they have conferred upon me. I beg them, also, to recollect that, however censurable my conduct may appear to them; however unfortunate the delay and inconvenience of a new election, ample amends for all will be made by the selection of another representative, to whose hands, with much more safety than to mine, may be intrusted the great interests of the district.

Whilst I exceedingly regret the situation in which I place myself by declining to accept a highly honorable office, solicited by me and voluntarily bestowed by the people, I retreat, as to a place of consolation and security, to the proceedings of your meeting, to your flattering resolutions and your desire for my continuance in my present judicial station. For these you have my thanks, my gratitude, and my prayers for your happiness as individuals and your prosperity as a body.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, and those on whose behalf you act, assurances of my great esteem and attachment.

WM. WILKINS.

To John B. Wallace, Zeph. Beall, Wm. Davidson, James Gordon, John Bredin, and George Selden, Esquires, a committee, &c.

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Anti-Masonic Committee of Correspondence, held pursuant to public notice on Wednesday Evening, the 11th inst. at the house of Joseph Welsh, in Irwin Street, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Anti-Masonic party in Allegheny county to meet at the several places for holding elections in the respective townships on Thursday the 19th instant, at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to represent the party in an Anti-Masonic County Convention.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the said convention to meet at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh on Saturday the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. to nominate a suitable Anti-Masonic candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wilkins.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the friends of Anti-Masonry in the borough of Bayardstown to meet at their usual place for holding elections on Thursday the 19th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of sending two Delegates to represent them in said Convention.

Resolved, That meetings of the Anti-Masonic party in this city be held on Thursday the 19th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. for the East Ward at the house of Wm. Moore at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, and for the West Ward at the house of Joseph Welsh, at the mouth of Irwin Street, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates for each Ward to represent the party in said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several papers of this city.

DAVID M'KEE, Chairman.

Attest—John Willock, Sec'y.

Committee.—David M'Kee, John M'Donald, A. Fulton, Andrew Bain, Wm. Robinson Jr. A. S. Cheetham, E. Quigley, John Stoner, John Willock, Jos. Welsh, John Kennedy, Wm. Richard, Elias Davison, Geo. Robison, George Ferree, David Gillaland, Richard Evans, Joseph Alexander, Wm. Rippey.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The following are the standing committees, and the names of the members composing them, in the senate:

Accounts—Messrs. Logan, Hunt, King, Hay and Morris.

Claims.—Messrs. Scott, Ray, Sullivan, Blythe and Jackson.

Judiciary System—Messrs. Hawkins, King, Morris, Wise and Miller.

Militia—Messrs. Ringland, Hambright, McKean, Cunningham and Piper.

Banks—Messrs. Kerlin, Burden, Cunningham, Miller and M'Clure.

Education—Messrs. Burden, Fullerton, Fox, Hunt and Houston.

Road, Bridges and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Brown, Duncan, Powel, Wise and M'Kean.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Powel, Ray, Reiff, Drumheller and Krebs.

Election Districts—Messrs. Reiff, Hambright, Jackson, Bertolet and Ringland.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs Sullivan, Seltzer, Fullerton and Houston.

To compare bills and present them to the Governor for his approbation—Messrs. Hay, Scott, Bertolet, Drumheller and Blythe.

On Corporations—Messrs. King, Wise, Hunt, Jackson and Blythe.

Library—Messrs. Duncan, Piper and Burden.

In the house of representatives, the following committees have been appointed:

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Mallery, Leaming, Craft, Fuller, Laporte, Wagener and Patterson of Washington.

Judiciary System—Messrs. Banks, Ellis, Moore, (Beaver,) Park, M'Sherry, Workman and Evans, (Mont.)

Claims—Messrs. Middleswarth, Slemmer, Robison, Ramsey, Carter, Myers and Butz.

Agriculture—Messrs. Fuller, Lobach, Commin, Landis, Hoffman, Cox and Knepley.

Education—Messrs. Parkhurst, Petriken, Thomas, Barlow, Morris, Anderson and Reed.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Patterson, (Wash.) Geiger, Wagener, Griffith, Hamaker, Warner and M'Minn.

Accounts—Messrs. Alexander, Rahn, Byerly, Hawthorn, James, Kelchner and Newhard.

Militia System—Messrs. Frick, Doudle, Power, Mathays, Eneix, Stanley and Pettigrew.

Election Districts—Messrs. Matthews, (Cam.) Stouffer, Long, Black, (Greene,) Pugh, Linville and Mitchell.

Banks—Messrs. Tomlinson, M'Quaide, Evans, (of Phil.) Black, (Perry,) Fisher and Middlekauf.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Waugh, (Wash.) Long, Heston, D. K. Miller, Miller, (city,) Rutherford and M'Conkey.

Bridges and State and Turnpike Roads.—Messrs. Fetterman, Rehrer, Statler, Workman, Beaver, Doudel and Lobach.

Corporations—Messrs. Wilkins, Hassinger, Smick, Barndollar, Ferguson and Riter.

Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement—Messrs. Morgan, Denison, Middleswarth, Power, Overfield, Moore, (Erie) Bastress, Patterson, (of All.) Blair, Gilbraith, Sloan, Waugh, of Mercer, and Taylor.

Local Appropriations—Messrs. Petriken, Evans, (of Phil.) Parkhurst, Middlehauf, Statler, Emlen and Parke.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Ramsey, Sellers, Bushfield, Ruble, Pugh, Moore, (Erie,) and Evans, (Mont.)

To Compare Bills—Messrs. Byerly, Recher and Purviance.

Library—Messrs. Ellis, Emlen and Anderson.

A New Town.—A town in the territory of Michigan has recently been laid out and called *Niles*, in honor of our fellow-townsman, *Hezekiah Niles*, of the Register.—This compliment, we learn, is intended on the part of the founders of the place as a testimony of their deep sense of gratitude for his unceasing and disinterested efforts in behalf of the American System.

Baltimore Chron.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

Our Great Cities—In all our great cities, the females are more numerous than the males. The average of our six largest cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, gives 109 females to every 100 males, while the average of the whole United States gives but 67 females to every 109 males, making the females in our cities about 12 per cent more numerous than in the country at large. This great excess of female population in our large cities, is to be attributed in part to the fact that many of the males are engaged in occupations in which there is unusual risk of life. Our seamen for example, are taken principally from the towns on the coast.

This however, does not account for the whole difference, for it is a singular fact, that in every one of the above mentioned cities, among the children under sixteen years of age, where of course the cause referred to does not operate, the females are more numerous than the males; while in every state in the Union, the fact is the reverse; and in the new states especially, the excess of males among the children is very great. In the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, for example, all of which have been recently settled, there are among the children under ten years of age, 76,067 boys, and 70,033 girls, that is, for every 100 boys there are only 92 girls; in the old states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and the District of Columbia, there are 158,113 boys, and 153,384 girls; that is, for every 100 boys there are 97 girls; while in our six largest cities, there are under ten years of age 38,319 boys and 38,223 girls, that is, for 100 boys there are nearly 100 girls.

State of Louisiana.—The government of this State is very peculiarly situated in consequence of the death of the late Governor. Much excitement appears to exist in New Orleans. The constitution of the State requires the Governor to be possessed of real estate to the value of $5,000, to be 35 years of age and to have been a resident of the state 6 years previous to his election.—It also declares, in case of the death or removal of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall be Governor, *until* another be *duly qualified*. The present President of the Senate (Mr. Benvaris) possesses real estate to the value of $1000, is but 27 years of age, and has resided in the State only 4 years. The Governor is elected for 5 years, the President of the Senate for 1 year. The question appears to be if the President of the Senate holds the office of Governor for the unexpired term which is 3 years, or if he should be re-elected President of the Senate, how can he act as Governor when he does possess the constitutional qualifications.

Savanna Reporter.

Married,

On the 10th inst. by Robert Christy Esq. Mr. *Samuel Biddle*, to Miss *Nancy Swager*, all of this city.

Died,

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst. Mrs. CAROLINE CLAY LOTHROP, consort of Sylvanus Lothrop, Esq. of Allegheny, in the 30th year of her age. In the death of this truly amiable and accomplished lady, hurried, in the full exuberance of health, and the enjoyment of a large portion of all earthly comforts, to the place appointed for all the living, her immediate relatives, as well as the circle of her acquaintance, to whom she was inexpressibly endeared, have sustained an irreparable bereavement. It is a consolation, however, to reflect, that every aid which medical skill and affectionate attention could bestow, was unremittingly afforded, during her illness. She has died as she lived, we have every reason to hope, without offence toward her God, and at peace with all.

On the 11th instant, ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. John S. Riddle, in the 7th year of her age.

Another Patriot of the Revolution gone.—Died, on the morning of the 7th instant, at his residence in Jefferson township, ANDREW M'FARLAND, in the 91st year of his age. The deceased was a Lieutenant in the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, during our Revolutionary war.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

November 6. Industry
7. Native
8. Packet
8. Monticello
8. Niagara
9. Erie
9. Industry
10. Potomac
11. Ruhamah
11. Reindeer
11. Monongahela.

DEPARTED.

November 6. Sylph
7. Pennsylvania
7. Industry
8. Amulet
9. Native
9. Bolivar
10. Packet
10. Monticello
12. Reindeer
12. Shamrock
12. Erie
12. Niagara

In addition to the above list, several Steam Boats have passed and repassed between our wharves and the outlet of the canal in Allegheny town.

MEETING.—The friends of Domestic Industry, who approve of the election of HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, are requested to meet at the Court-house, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday next.

Nov. 13, 1829.

THE Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will meet on the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. at Lambdin's Lecture Room. Lecture by Doctor Gazzam. JOHN M'FADEN, Sec'y.

Nov. 13, 1829.

LOOK AT THIS!!!—All persons having Summer and Winter Hydrants, are requested to make use of the lower cock, by using the lever at the top of the hydrant, and leave the other cock open during the winter season, to prevent their freezing. Nov. 13—3t

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I OFFER FOR SALE,

ON a liberal credit, OR FOR RENT, for three years, the very convenient NEW HOUSE in which I reside, No. 138 Liberty street.

☞ Whoever takes the house may also have the furniture, which, if not luxurious, is good, and will be sold on reasonable terms. I will give possession of the whole on the first of April next.

H. BONNET.

November 13—3*

FRESH & WARM WINTER GOODS.

JUST received, direct from the Philadelphia auctions, a fresh and complete assortment of Winter Goods: consisting of blue, mixed & black broad cloths; yellow, white, and red flannels; red and green baize, and black and drab bearskins; rose, point, and duffield blankets; green floor cloth; bombazetts, bombazines, rattinetts and merinos; lamb's wool half hose, and black and slate hose; fine fancy cravats.

Also, 150 pieces of 7-8, 4-4, & 9-8 bleached and unbleached Muslins, and a fine assortment of other seasonable goods.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Nov. 13.—3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

By CRAMER & SPEAR,

Franklin Head, Wood between Third and Fourth streets,

CONNOLLY'S ARITHMETIC,

OR

THE OHIO ACCOMPTANT:

BEING a plain practical treatise, with a complete system of Mensuration. By James L. Connolly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have carefully examined Mr. Connolly's system of Arithmetic and Mensuration, and have not the least hesitation in pronouncing it to be worthy of a place among the best authors, on these subjects, in the United States.

JOHN TAYLOR, E. M.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9th, 1829.

Messrs. Cramer & Spear,

Gentlemen—I am indebted to your politeness for a copy of "Connolly's Arithmetic," which, after a careful examination, I have found to be a work of no ordinary merit. The arrangement of the several parts, is well adapted to the capacity and comprehension of beginners; and the judicious elucidations which accompany each part, greatly add to the merits, by promoting the utility of the work; for every school-book is valuable, in proportion to its usefulness, and not its size. I am particularly pleased with the author's method of introducing, at the beginning, the tabular lessons for the exercise of the scholar's memory. With these views of the Arithmetic, I cheerfully recommend it as worthy of patronage.

Yours, respectfully,

N. R. SMITH.

November 13.—6w

DOCTOR W. H. RYAN'S Medical Work, entitled "the Medical Guide," is now in press, and will be ready for delivery by the 28th of January, 1830: the printers being the most precise in this city, it will, no doubt, be well executed. It is hoped this work will render general satisfaction to the public. It was originally published for the use of charitable gentlemen (or rather their ladies) who gave advice and medicine gratis to the poor, to enable them to know, by asking a few questions or by the patient's describing his situation, at once what was his ailment, and in a few moments, to prepare almost a specific remedy for his disease, that thereby they might spare cost, do good, and extend their charity to the greater portion of the human family.

If a man reflects for a moment, and recollects that those gentlemen and their ladies, in England, are persons of large fortunes, that draws their attention, more to pomp and grandeur, than to the study of medicine, and who must necessarily be but little acquainted with the medical science, he will at once see that this work is a plain rational system of domestic medicine, free from the jargon of professional technicalities, which thus enables a lady, &c. to know the disease of any sick applicant without study, and to give as good a receipt or medicine, as perhaps the best physician in London: having a directory to the work that points out the proper doses, of every kind of medicine, for every age, the proper vehicle, the effects of the medicine, and in what diseases the medicine is useful, it follows that this work must do general good here: it serves to point out the nature of man, by giving a short and full view of all the parts of the body, with their several uses, drawn from their composition and structure, the danger of neglecting colds, &c. &c. And what is still more important, it will enable all quickly to discern the able physician from the dangerous impostor.

The original work contains five hundred pages, octavo, and was sold to subscribers at $5 in boards: there is one hundred pages more of the same size to be added to the work, to be printed into duodecimo pages, and delivered to subscribers in boards, at $2. Any subscriber wishing to have a full bound copy, by paying his subscription in advance to Dr. W. H. Ryan, No. 104 Liberty street, will get a full bound copy at two dollars.

No further subscriptions were intended to have been taken, but as this work is intended for the benefit of mankind, subscriptions will be received until the work is completed, after which period, the small number which may remain, will be sold full bound, at $3 50 each, to justify the proprietor for trouble and expense.

Pittsburgh Nov. 13, 1829.—3tw

Through to Baltimore in 3 and a half days.

IMPORTANT TO BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA TRAVELLERS.

EAGLE line of Splendid Post Coaches leaves Griffith's Pittsburgh Hotel, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; by the way of Mount Pleasant, Somerset, Bedford, M'Connelsburgh, and Chambersburgh, to Baltimore and Philadelphia, through in three and a half days, travelling by day-light only.

Superior Coaches, first rate teams, and careful, sober drivers, are on this route.

FOR JAS. REESIDES & Co.
Proprietors.
WM. FULLER, *Agent.*

Nov. 10.—4w

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR,

CREAM TARTAR, Camphor, Crude and Refined Borax, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Calcined Magnesia, &c. just received at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

November 3, 1829—4t*

LOOK HERE!

I WILL LET, on Perpetual Lease, that valuable property in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on the east corner of Wood and Second streets, between Second and Third, 56 feet front on Wood street by 60 feet deep, and 60 feet front on Second street by 75 feet deep. Proposals will be taken, after paying a certain portion of money in hand. In case the above is not complied with, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, I will then lease it for the term of three years.

I also offer for sale, on reasonable terms, that valuable LOT OF GROUND, 60 feet front, in First street, running through to Second street, between Wood and Market streets.

☞ Information can be had, by calling on the subscriber, at No. 120, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE.

Nov. 13—tf.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, about the first of August last, a red and white heifer, a slit in the under side of the left ear and about three years old. Also, last spring, a red and white cow, no ear marks, and about ten or twelve years old.

GEO. MERRIMAN.

Ohio township, Allegheny county, November 11, 1829. Nov. 13.—3t*

JOURNAL OF HEALTH,

Conducted by an Association of Physicians.

"Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss."

THE primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in a style familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and allusions as would in any way obscure the subject or alarm the most fastidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to their bodily comfort and mental tranquility. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORK.

We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the "Journal of Health," is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D. Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. Thos. C. James, M. D. Wm. E. Horner, M. D., Professors in the University of Pennsylvania; John C. Otto, M. D. Thos. T. Hewson, M. D. Franklin Bache, M. D. Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church; Rev. Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church; Rev. G. T. Bedell, Rector of St Andrew's Church; Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's; Rev. George Weller; Rev. Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's; Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church; Rev. Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church; Rev. John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church; Rev. Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church; Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the First Congregational Church; Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star; Rev. Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church; Rev. Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church; Rev. Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS.

The Journal of Health will appear in Numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum, $1 25, in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health, including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages, octavo.

Agents.—*J. Dobson*, 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; *W. & J. Neal*, Baltimore; *Wm. Burgess*, 97 Fulton street, New York; *Carter & Hendee*, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.

DEBTORS TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will please call and pay off their respective dues, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, as no longer indulgence can be given.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE,
Nov. 13—tf. *No.* 120 *Second stree*

THOMAS ROSS NEWBOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Market street, under the Pittsburgh Reading Rooms. Nov. 6—3*

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE NEW LOOKING GLASS AND PRINT STORE,
No. 7, Fifth street, near Market street.

A FRESH invoice of *Splendid Engravings*, comprising a variety of subjects; such as Landscapes, Portraits, Heads, Sea Views, Flowers, Carricatures, (English and French,) suitable for framing; the Port Folio, Scrap Book, Work Boxes, Fire Screens, &c.

ALSO,

Several pairs of very richly Gilt Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses, with a variety of handsome Toilets, one and two drawers, swings, flutes, &c.

Merchants constantly supplied with Mahogany and stained goods, with Tablets, at the lowest wholesale prices. Nov. 6.—3t*

BEING determined to visit the City of Washington this winter, on business respecting the claims of the Indian Warrior, or Gen. Wayne's Legion, I wish to communicate to all the surviving members of the late 22d regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. H. Brady, if any soldier, musician or private has claims for service, or the widows or orphans apply to me at the house of A. Otterson, Union street, before the 25th inst. they will be attended to. N. B.—I have in my possession a copy of all the rolls of the regiment at the close of the war. All communications must be post-paid. WM. MORROW, late Captain 22d Infantry. Nov. 13.

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets, his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 16, 1829.—w3ms.

Poetry.

THE WORLD TO COME.

BY BOWRING.

If all our hopes and all our fears
Were prison'd in life's narrow bound;
If, travellers through this vale of tears,
We saw no better world beyond;
Oh, what would check the rising sigh,
What earthly thing could pleasure give?
Oh, who could venture then to die—
Or who could venture then to live?

Were life a dark and desert moor,
Where mists and clouds eternal spread
Their gloomy veil behind, before,
And tempests thunder overhead;
Where not a sunbeam breaks the gloom,
And not a flow'ret smiles beneath,
Who would exist in such a tomb—
Who dwell in darkness and in death?

And such were life without the ray
From our divine religion given;
'Tis this that makes our darkness day;
'Tis this that makes our earth a heaven.
Bright is the golden sun above,
And beautiful the flowers that bloom,
And all is joy, and all is love,
Reflected from the world to come.

Miscellany.

From the New-York Atlas.

THE ARMENIANS OF ASIATIC TURKEY.

At the present moment a brief notice of this people and their territory is particularly welcome.

The Armenians, so curiously distinguished among Asiatic nations by their pacific tendency and patient industry, are naturally rejoiced at the extension of the Russian power, which substitutes security and perfect toleration for anarchy and extortion. They are the most valuable subjects of the Caucasan provinces; and when we consider how numerous they are on the frontiers of Russia, Persia, and Turkey, we need feel little surprise at the rapid increase of the former power, at the expense of the two latter, while the Armenians fly daily to the protection of the Russians, and carrying with them all their wealth, industry, and intelligence, leave to the brutal government they desert, nothing but depopulated provinces.

Of all those migrations, the most remarkable, and the most important in its consequences, was that which took place in 1822, when the Patriarch of the Armenians fled, with all his clergy, from the convent of Etchmiadzin, in the province of Erivan, at that time belonging to Persia, and sought shelter within the Russian frontier. The reception which he met with was suited to his rank and influence. The Turks and Persians, on the other hand, viewed his flight with no less grief than astonishment. The convent of Etchmiadzin, situated at the foot of Mount Ararat, is regarded with much more than ordinary veneration, by Mahommedan, as well as Christian nations.

The solitary grandeur of the place, and the sacred character of Ararat, whose eternal snows are connected by holy writ and general tradition with the earlier history of mankind, impress on the minds of devout Moslems a sense of awe which, in former wars, protected from injury the Christian inmates of the convent. Latterly, however, the tribes of Curds, which wander on the frontiers of the contending power, less restrained by religious scruples than the Turks and Persians, ventured to pillage the convent, to repeat their insults, and even to put to death some of the clergy; the Patriarch, therefore, had no alternative left but to fly to that power which was able to protect him. Religion constitutes him the head of his nation, and he is regarded with so much the greater reverence, as the suspension of political existence leaves no other rallying point to the cherished nationality of an ancient kingdom. The Khan of Erivan immediately pressed him to return, and when his application failed, an ambassador extraordinary was sent to General Yermoloff, from Abbas Mirza, soliciting the return of the Patriarch: but the Russian general was too well aware of the advantages to be derived from the presence of the American pontiff, and sternly refused to expose him to fresh insults, by allowing his departure. As the convent of Etchmiadzin is now, in consequence of the cessions made by Persia, in the treaty of Turkman-Tchai, included within the limits of Russia, the Patriarch, may, perhaps, safely resume his ancient seat; but the history of his migration exhibits, in the fullest light, the easy steps by which a civilized power encroaches on the frontiers of anarchy and barbarism.

The introduction of steam-boats in the Caspian and Black Seas, has already taken place; there was one launched on the Wolga in 1820; and more recently a steam-packet commenced plying between Odessa and Cherson, performed a distance of thirty-two leagues, in about as many hours.

The Armenian Suratgen, a merchant of Tiflis, purchased at Odessa, in 1825, European merchandise to the amount of 100,000 francs. The adventure yielded a large profit: and the following year, Armenians, six in number, appeared for the first time at the fair of Leipsic, and made purchases to the amount of 600,000 francs. These goods were shipped at Odessa for Redoute Kale, whence they were carried by caravans into Georgia. In 1825, the amount of purchases made at Leipsic by the merchants of Tiflis, was double that of the preceding year, and in 1826 it reached the sum of 2,800,000 francs. Thus a commerce has been commenced which will necessarily increase. The sober, intelligent Armenian, much better acquainted with the wants of eastern nations than an European merchant could be, lets no occasion slip of reaping the advantages of peace, and an air of business begins to pervade the streets of Tiflis. Of late years, many English have passed through it on their journey home from India. Travelling with a Mehemendar through Persia, they arrive at Tiflis in about two months from Bombay, and then embark at Redoute Kale for Odessa.

M. Rottiers, as a military man, speaking of Trebizond, says:—"Although I do not think it can be accomplished in this campaign yet it is much to be desired that Trebizond may fall into the hands of a civilized nation. It is asserted that General Paskewitsch has his eye on this coast; but this does not appear to me probable, considering the difficulties of the ground which I have already pointed out."

In the hands of a European power, the great commerce which formerly animated Trebizond might again revive. Erzeroum, (now taken by General Paskewitch,) the point in which the commerce of Asia Minor centres, is but six days journey from it. The terrestrial paradise, which is supposed to be situated in Armenia, appeared to M. Rottiers to stretch along the shores of the Black Sea. The green banks, sloping into the water, are sometimes decked with natural orchards, in which are cherries, pears, pomegranates, and other fruits, growing in their indigenous soil, possessing a flavor indescribably exquisite. The bold eminences are crowned with superb forests or majestic ruins, which alternately rule the scenes of this devoted country, from the water's edge to the summit of the mountains. The moral and political condition of the country contrast forcibly with the flourishing aspect of nature. At Sinope there is no commerce, and the Greeks having in consequence deserted the place, the population is at present below five thousand. This city, once the capital of the great Mithridates, enjoys natural advantages, which, but for the barbarism of the Turkish government, would soon raise it into commercial eminence. It has a deep and capacious harbor, the finest timber in the world grows in its vicinity, and the district of the interior, with which it immediately communicates, is one of the most productive and industrious in Asiatic Turkey. Amasia, the ancient capital of Cappadocia, Tokat, and Costambol, are rich in populous towns. Near the last is held an annual fair, commencing fifteen days before the feast of Ramadan, and which is said to be attended by about fifty thousand merchants, from all parts of the East. From the nature of the country in which it is situated, M. Rottiers is disposed to believe that Sinope hold out peculiarly strong inducements to Europeans' enterprise.

FATE OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

Several articles have appeared in the Augsburg Gazette and the Journal des Debats, tending to show that diplomacy had altogether mistaken the means of securing peace. The event has verified these anticipations, and every thing seems to announce that, notwithstanding the wishes of the Cabinets of Europe, *the Turkish empire is tottering to its fall*. Whatever moderation we may ascribe to the Emperor Nicholas, the Ottoman Colossus *has received its death wound*. It may, indeed, still drag on for some years, but its downfal is certain; the base of the edifice is undermined, and those who were anxious to sustain it, have hastened its destruction.

In order to save the Porte, as has been said before, one only course was open, that of menacing it with the anger of all the powers. This measure, which former experience should have shown the necessity of, was neglected. Entreaties and advice were deemed sufficient, and they have failed.

If England and France had sent their fleets into the Archipelago, with the order to aid the Turks in case they consented to treat on reasonable terms, or to threaten to unite with Russia in case of the Turks refusing, it is evident that such an attitude of the armed mediators would have led to peace, and the Turkish Empire would have been saved.

The return of the foreign ambassadors to Constantinople, far from enlightening Mahmoud as to his critical position, only served to increase his pride and blindness. He imagined himself sustained by the two powers who thus consented to send back their ambassadors unconditionally.—These not having received any instructions to use threats, were in truth an obstacle to the much desired peace. Never has European policy shown itself less skilful or less provident than on this important occasion. If those who govern had consulted their Drogomans, if they had only listened to the counsels of those who have lived in Constantinople, if they had relied upon the reports of their ambassadors, peace would long since have been made; but it was written that the Ottoman Empire should sink; and, as if to prove to statesmen their nothingness, Providence has determined that this important event should occur at the very moment when all the Cabinets of Europe were desirous of preserving the Turkish Empire in its integrity. How short sighted are the views of men!

Whatever may be the peace that the Emperor Nicholas will consent to make, the Turkish Empire has received its death-wound, and we will proceed to prove it:—

The strength of the Turks consisted in their religious fanaticism, their enthusiasm—that popular conviction, that they are as much above Christians, as men are above dogs! All these illusions are destroyed, as it were, by enchantment! The Turks can no longer fight. The standard of Mahomet excites no more—either fanaticism or courage!—They acknowledge, in fact, that the Christians are above them! They submit without resistance!—They implore the protection of those Russians whom they detested; and the second city of the Empire opens its gates to a conqueror! All, then, that constituted the moral force of the Turks, is at once annihilated!

Now admitting that the Emperor Nicholas may see his glory in being moderate; supposing that this young Monarch, designing to astonish by his magnanimity those who would have been his detractors, should consent to treat upon the basis first laid down, viz:—indemnity and a free passage of the Dardanelles—certainly no power could complain of these conditions; yet the generous monarch who will grant these terms, will have the right of exacting securities. He will say then.

1st. I will occupy such and such cities and fortresses as guarantees for the entire indemnity fixed by the treaty.

2d. I will demolish the forts of the Dardanelles, or require that they should be occupied by foreign garrisons, or I will take such measures as will at all times insure to all the nations of Europe the free passage of the Dardanelles.

What, then, will become of the Ottoman Empire, even if they accept these moderate conditions? Till the payment of the indemnity, Turkey will, in fact, be but a vassal of Russia, and the slightest inexactitude in the accomplishment of the conditions will give the conqueror the right of acting as a master. Admitting, however, the utmost punctuality in fulfilling the conditions, on the part of the Turks, and the greatest moderation on the part of the Russians while occupying the Turkish territory, it is not the less true that, in the 1st place, for five, six or ten years, the best part of the revenue of Turkey will pass into the hands of the Russians; 2dly—that during this period, the Turks will gradually lose all traces of their former fanaticism, pride and courage—and that the discipline, energy and firmness of the Russian troops will destroy all that constituted the strength of the Turks: 3dly—that the residence of the Russian officers and engineers will facilitate any future invasion. In fact, to judge from the aspect of things, if this conquest be deferred during the reign of so just and moderate a prince as the Emperor Nicholas, it will certainly take place twenty or thirty years hence.

Is it not, therefore, quite time, that the nations of Europe should give up the old prejudice, that the existence of the Turkish empire is necessary to the world? Do not the events which, in despite of the policy of Cabinets, have occurred, prove that it is quite time to abandon such an obsolete theory?—and is it not the interest of all the European Powers to occupy themselves seriously about an event, matured and required by time—*the expulsion of the Turks from Europe*, before their Empire becomes, by force, a Russian Province?

A Congress should, therefore, be forthwith convened of all the nations of Europe, in which the fate of the Ottoman Empire should be decided.—Provident diplomacy, should from this moment determine that the Turks must be driven back into Asia—that the complete *independence* of Greece within proper bounds, be established, and that another Christian State be formed on the ruins of the Turkish Empire. By this, nothing will be altered save the addition to Europe of a civilized nation, instead of a kingdom of barbarians; for, the Mahometans governed by a christian monarch, will soon become civilized. If the different ministers of Europe could make up their minds to discuss and settle this important question, while it is yet time, they would serve the cause of religion and morality, and avert a future and unavoidable war.

Augsburg Gazette.

From the Journal of Health.

Waste of Lives by the consumption of Ardent Spirits.

Colquhoun's Treatise on the Police of the British Metropolis, though a highly interesting work, and replete with much valuable information, on subjects which are at present occupying the attention of a large portion of our citizens, is one, we suspect, but little known to the general class of readers.

From the sixth edition, published in 1800, page 237, we extract the following important paragraphs:

'The quantity of beer, porter, gin, and compounds, which is sold in public houses in London and its environs, has been estimated at nearly £3,300,000 a year.

'This immense sum, equal to double the revenue of some of the kingdoms and states of Europe, independent of other evil consequences in producing indigence and promoting crime: must, in a certain degree, debilitate manhood, in lessening the powers of animal life, and in shortening its duration long before the period arrives when an adult ceases to contribute by his labors to the resources of the state.

'It is a mistaken notion, that a large quantity of even malt liquor is necessary to support laborers, of any description. After a certain moderate quantity is drank, it enervates the body and stupifies the senses. A coal heavier would receive more real nourishment, and perform his labor with more ease, and a greater portion of athletic strength, if he were to restrict himself to only one-third of the quantity of porter which he ordinarily consumes: he would also enjoy better health, and be fitter for his labor the following day. On a supposition, that the excesses in which perhaps 200,000 of the laboring classes in the Metropolis *indulge*, shortens the natural period of their existence only 5 years each, on an average, the labor of one million of years is lost in the lives of this class of men, after the expense is incurred in rearing them to maturity, which, during a period of 36 years of adult labor, at $25 a year, establishes a deficiency to the community of twenty-five millions sterling! independent of the numerous other train of evils, which arise to a nation, from idle, dissolute, and immoral habits, by which the rising generation is contaminated, and great inconvenience inposed on the innocent and peaceful subjects, from the increase of crime, which are generated through this medium.'

Religious Exercises in the Virginia Convention

We have been requested by several members of the convention to apply to bishop Moore for a copy of the prayer he offered up in the convention, on Wednesday last. He has been polite enough to furnish us with a copy, which we lay before our readers. It will be recollected, that he commences his duties by using the confession contained in the liturgy of the church; and that he has also incorporated parts of several of the collects in his prayer: it being a practice which the clergy of the episcopal church always pursue, from a belief that they can offer up their petitions in no language so chaste, as that contained in their prayer-book.

Richmond Enquirer.

Devotional Exercises used in the Convention of the State of Virginia, Oct. 7, 1829.

Almighty and most merciful Father, we have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep. We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts. We have offended against thy holy laws. We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done; and there is no health in us. But thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable offenders. Spare thou those, O God, who confess their faults. Restore thou those who are penitent; according to thy promises declared unto mankind, in Christ Jesus our Lord. And grant, O most merciful Father, for his sake, that we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and sober life, to the glory of thy holy name.

Our Lord, our heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech thee, with thy favor, to behold and bless thy servant the president of the United States, and all others in authority; and so replenish them with the grace of thy holy spirit, that they may always incline to thy will, and walk in thy way. We humbly beseech thee, most gracious God, to look in mercy upon the citizens of this state, and upon the people of these United States in general: but especially we entreat thee to lift up the light of thy countenance upon this assembly. Inspire their minds with a just view of the solemn duties committed to their charge; direct and prosper all their consultations, to the advancement of thy glory, the good of thy church, the safety, honor and welfare of our citizens: that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundation; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. Save them, O God, we beseech thee, from error in judgment, from local prejudices, and from every measure which would prove injurious to those whose interests they are appointed to guard. Direct them with thy most gracious favor, and further them with thy continual help, that in all their works begun, continued and ended in thee, they may glorify thy holy name, provide for their constituents a constitution, such as thou wilt approve, a constitution, which will unite the different sections of our state in a bond of perpetual union; render our citizens of one heart and of one mind; secure to the people the worship of thee, our God, agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences, and which will also secure to themselves love and gratitude of the state, and thy divine approbation and benediction.

The e and all other blessings for them, and for all thy church and people, we ask in the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ; in whose words we sum up our imperfect petitions.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all ever more. *Amen.*

PARTY DISCIPLINE.

The opinion has been frequently advanced, that parties, in a free state, are useful, and indeed necessary—that they are calculated to insure the pure administration of the Government, and to preserve it from corruption.

We conceive, however, that no man of calmness can look on the organization and discipline of parties, which modern ingenuity has brought into practice, without admitting that there are no other means by which the people and their officers can be so easily and so effectually corrupted.

Various and powerful are the inducements held out for the enlistment of thorough going party men—and what is the real party man, but one who has submitted his opinions and wishes to the government and guidance of the party! He is to think as the party thinks, support and advocate every measure which the party may deem it expedient to support—to advocate the election of whomsoever the party shall nominate, whatever he may know of the individual himself. In short, he abandons all principle whenever he sells or gives himself to the party, and, like the fiddler who bargained himself to the arch fiend, must subject all his actions to the guidance of another power. The party organization extends itself through all the ramifications of the state, and even county politics. By committees and sub-committees, agents and sub-agents, the whole country is in fact brought under the dominion of a few designing demagogues, who are the main springs of some party and who lead their deluded followers as they please. The doctrine, too, that the end will justify the means, has been openly avowed, and falsehood and slander have been justified because they were used in the advancement of what a party termed the good cause. In consequence of this enlistment, we see editors of respectability advocating with warmth that which they vehemently condemned a few years or months before, and now reprobating the men and measures which heretofore received their hearty approbation. All this is the result of party discipline, and we are sorry to say that too many gentlemen of high standing have joined the ranks of the different parties, and have evinced a determination to "go the whole." How long will these things continue to grow worse?

Va. Free Press.

From the National Gazette.

Judge Barnes, the President of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, was engaged, on Saturday morning, in hearing a case of much public interest. M. Joaquim Barrozo Pereira, a gentleman well known as a resident of this city for several years, and recently *Charge d'Affaires* of Portugal, was arrested, on Friday, and bail demanded in the large sum, as we are informed, of $100,000.—The suit was brought by M. Torlade d' Azambuja,—lately recognized by the government of the United States as actual *Charge d'Affaires* of Portugal,—for the recovery of the documents and archives of the legation, which M. Barrozo declines delivering to his successor. In consequence of the heavy amount of bail, M. Barrozo was confined in prison during Friday night. Before the Court, a motion was made on his behalf, in the first place, for his liberation on common bail, on the ground that the suit was improperly brought, since the King of Portugal was the owner of the documents, and not his diplomatic representative who was named as the plaintiff; and in the second place, for his entire discharge, on the ground of his diplomatic privilege. The Court sustained the validity of the first objection; the second was postponed until Saturday next, in consequence of the absence of a part of the Court.

The writ was issued by Mr. Philips, with whom was associated in the argument on behalf of M. Torlade, Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll. The counsel of M. Barrozo were Messrs. Binney and Chauncey.

THE CANAL.

The prospect of certainty and of safety, now afforded to transportation, by the canal, from hence to Pittsburgh, will, we trust, strengthen public confidence in the system of internal improvement heretofore projected, at least so far as the *main route*, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, is concerned. If all the Iron in the Juniata country was now at Blairsville, it could be carried to Pittsburgh, in all probability, before the season closes. A great proportion of the work between this and Johnstown, is in such a state of forwardness, that with a little exertion, that part of the line might, we should suppose, receive the water in August next. To one who has known the river navigation in former times, through this wild mountain region, the change already produced must be cheering indeed. Where the "mountain roe" could once scarce clamber along the Conemaugh river and country under the observation of the traveller. Of consequence, it was comparitively unknown, and had no fair competition with "the great west," to obtain a portion of the emigration. But when the canal can be travelled upon; when the traveller's eye, from morning to night, will dwell on this healthy, romantic, and beautiful country, what shall prevent it from vieing with St. Joseph's in Michigan, or any other spot west of the mountains, that "the evening sun is setting on," in obtaining an industrious, orderly, and numerous population?

bluff and rocky banks, a pleasant passage has already been opened, in making the towing path for the canal and slackwater. By the bye, this same slackwater navigation is not as well thought of, we apprehend, as it will be, when we get to know as much about these matters as may be learned. A boat certainly swims with less exertion, and can travel with more speed, on slack water, than in a canal.

When the route throughout shall have been completed, it must command a large portion of the carrying trade: nor will any part of the country derive greater local improvements than the valley of the Conemaugh. Unlike the eastern part of Pennsylvania, no leading road brought the

Such being our hopes and expectations, we shall look forward with interest to the measures adopted by the legislature, which is now in session, to recruit the improvement fund, to lop off expenditures on parts of less general importance, and assure the public of a vigorous, economical and judicious prosecution of labor on the main route.

Blairsville Record.

Produce of the West.—The St. Louis Beacon gives the annexed statement of the exports of *Cotton* and *Tobacco*, the growth of the Western States, from the port of New Orleans, for the last seven years:—

	Tobacco.	*Cotton.*
For the year 1822,	21,995 hhds.	159,030 bales.
1823,	29,361 -	171,431 -
1824,	25,910 -	143,943 -
1825,	16,849 -	204,557 -
1826,	18,480 -	251,924 -
1827,	26,579 -	329,682 -
1828,	35,111 -	304,848 -

From this table it will be seen that the growth of Cotton in the valley of the Mississippi has more than doubled in seven years, and that the production of Tobacco has increased about 16,000 hhds. in the same time. The total exports of these two articles from the United States for the year 1828, were, of Cotton, 700,000 bales—Tobacco, 96,000 hhds. From which it appears that the Western States furnished largely upwards of one-third of the Tobacco exported, and lacking but a fraction of one-half of the Cotton.

[The Flour trade would make an important addition to this account.] *Atlas*

Dye from Potato Flowers.—Sir John Sinclair has addressed a letter to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, announcing the important discovery, that the flowers of potateos, hitherto thought of no value, are capable of producing brilliant and permanent colours, equal to the finest tints procured from foreign materials, and in richness of shade they are said to be, in some cases, superior. The discovery of this dye is the result of a series of experiments, and will be of the most beneficial consequences to several branches of manufactures, particularly to that of shawls. One peculiar advantage attending this discovery is, that the cutting off the flowers of the potatoes is not prejudicial to the plant; on the contrary, by preventing the formation of the seed or apple, there is great reason to believe that it will add to the weight, and improve the quantity of the root. *Lit. Paper.*

Look out for Wooden Nutmegs.—We understand that a large quantity of *Cast Iron* Axes, will in the course of a few days be offered for sale simultaneously at New York and in various other parts of the United States. They are of very handsome appearance, being ground and finished so as to resemble closely the most approved *cast steel axes* used by woodchoppers. The *iron axes* are doubtless made, like Peter Pindar's *razors, to sell*, and are probably intended principally for the use of our Southern and Western brethren who have formerly been purchasers of the wooden nutmegs and horn flints.

Hartford Mirror.

The Legislature and Judiciary.—Mr. Webster's argument in favor of the Charles River Bridge, is said to have been one of his most powerful efforts. The Massachusetts Journal reports him to have said, on the subject of legislative power and respect for legislative enactments, "that the proper principle was to presume that they intended no violation of the constitution, and that if an act were so construed as to cause such violation, it was to be presumed that it was misconstrued. He said that what time he had passed out of his profession, he had passed in legislatures; and he had his attachments to the business and persons with which he had been made acquainted there; but after all, compared with a learned and upright judicial court, it was chaos compared to order; and when he returned and emerged into a hall of grave and sober deliberations, and listened to the clear and solemn judgments of reason, he thought of the invocation—"*Hail, holy light!*"

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Capitulation of Barradas.—The New Orleans Argus of the 8th ult. contains the following:

By the schooner Oscar, arrived yesterday at two o'clock, P. M. from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 22d ult. we received, by the politeness of a respectable commercial house of this city, a copy of the articles of *capitulation of the Spanish army.*—General Barradas himself arrived here in the Oscar.

Gen. Barradas left Tampico for this city on board the Spanish schooner Francisca, but meeting with the Oscar, in the Gulf, he took passage on board of her, with a part of his staff, consisting of Brigadier Isidro Barradas, Don Eugenie Avozaneta, Don Jose Albaro, D. Ildefonso Gutierez, D. Frederico, Albarez Simidel, D. Jose Maria Callejas, D. Salvador Abril, D. Juan Cortez, (*a priest,*) and his assistant Pedro Medino.

The schooner Monk, from Tampico, is below with the loss of a mast. The Oscar met in the Gulf the schooner Elizabeth, from Rio Grande, 20 days out, with passengers; the Oscar supplied them with some provisions.

Our doubts in relation to the terms of the capitulation, were well founded. We have been loaned a copy of the capitulation (the only one in town) which we intend publishing. At present we have only time to give an abstract of it. The Spanish army evacuated Tampico, retaining their arms and colors but only to carry them to Altamiras, there to give them up to Don Manuel Mier Y. Teran, Lieutenant of the Mexican army. The Spanish division will garrison at Victoris until ready to sail, and its support and the expense of transportation to be at the cost of its chief. The sick and wounded unable to march, to remain at Tampico, and to be transported to the hospital to be taken care of at the expense of the Spanish government. The Mexican general to protect the lives and property of all persons belonging to the expedition. The Spanish general is authorized to send one or two officers to the Havana to procure transports. By two additional articles, it is proposed, 1st, by the Spanish General, and 2dly, by the Mexican General it is agreed:—1st, that if the troops forming part of the division of Barradas arrive at Tampico, they shall be notified of the present convention that they may return to the Havana; 2d, that the general, the chiefs and officers, and all the troops forming a part of the division of Barradas, solemnly bind themselves not to take up arms again against the Mexican Republic.

This is the substance of the capitulation, so glorious, so honorable to the Mexican arms, and which was so horribly disfigured by the reporter of the Galga. *Honor to the Brave.*

VERA CRUZ.

The New Orleans Argus of the 10th ult. contains the following extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, under date of 21st September:

"An express arrived here yesterday from Mexico, bringing an *official* account from the President, of the landing of 2000 Spanish troops from Manilla, on the coast of Oaxaca, and of their movement twenty leagues into the interior, amongst the Indians."

This, says the Argus, we think, needs confirmation. *Balt. Patriot.*

From the Rochester Telegraph of Thursday last.

Smuggling.—Gen. Gould, U. S. Collector of this district, has made seizures of a quantity of British Broadcloths which were passing eastward on the canal by this place, and of a quantity of Calicoes at Palmyra. These Goods were introduced from Canada, near the western extremity of the canal; and there can be no doubt that large supplies have been, or are in preparation to be, smuggled in the same way.

Industry of Saxon Ladies.—In Mr. Russell's Tour in Germany is the following account of the Ladies of Saxony: Like all their sisters of Saxony, the Ladies are models of industry; whether at home or abroad, knitting and needlework know no interruptions. A lady, going to a route, would think little of forgetting her fan, but could not spend half an hour without her implements of female industry. A man would be quite pardonable for doubting, on entering such a drawing room, whether he had not strayed into a school of industry. At Dresden this is carried so far, that even the theatre is not protected against stocking wires. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Thekla, in Wallenstein's death, had brought into her eyes, and immediately resume her knitting.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 35, Market, street Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*Michigan* $5 & up.	3
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*New York.*	
Philadelphia banks	par	City banks	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Troy & Albany	2
Easton	par	Mohawk bk, Schen.	do
Germantown	par	Newburgh	do
Erie	2	Orange county	do
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	do
West-Chester	par	Auburn	do
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Geneva	do
Harrisburgh	par	Centr. bk. Cher val.	2
Bucks county	par	Chenango	2
Lancaster bank, dis.	¼	Utica bk. & bran.	2
Northampton	do	Ontario bk. at Utica	2
York bank	do	do. at Canandaigua	do
Chambersburgh	do	Rochester	2
Greensburgh	50	Niagara bk.	no sale
Brownsville	½	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	do	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	do	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	do	Baltimore city bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
$5 and upwards	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Allander	1	Frdk. co. Hav. de. Gr.	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Westminster	do
Canton	2	Hagerstown	do
F. & M. bank of Steu.	½	Williamsport	do
Mount Pleasant	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	Bk. at N. Brunsw.	2
St. Clairsville	do	Trenton bank	do
Bank of Chillicothe	do	New Brunswick bk.	do
Lancaster	do	Mount Holley	do
Marietta	do	Camden	do
Columbus	do	Cumberland	do
Portsmouth	5	Newark Insurance	do
Indiana.		State bk. at Morris	do
P. & M. bk. Madison	12½	do at Elizabetht.	do
Branch at Lawrencb.	50	Sussex	do
North Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
State bk. & br.	$5 & up 6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. &c.	2
Charleston, $5 up.	3	Bridgeport	2
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix bk, Hartfd.	do
Commercial bk Del.	do	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	do	Richmd, & br.	$5 u. 1
Bran. at New-Castle	do	Valley Bank & bran.	do
do. at Wilmington	do	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	do	*Rhode-Island.*	
Wilming. & Br.	2	Providence banks	2
Massachusetts.		Washingt. bk. West.	do
Boston bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix bk. at do,	do
Springfield	do	N. E. Commer. bk,	do
Hamsh. bk. N. Hampt.	do	Oth. R. I. notes gen.	do
Salem	do	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	do	Burlington.	3
Other Mass. notes	do	*N. Hampshire* gen.	3
District Columbia gen.	½		

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829.—tf.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone
MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh.

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

PITTSBURGH FILES. STEEL.
AND CARPETINGS.

JUST received and on hand, 1000 yards of all kinds of stripe, check, plaid, and assorted wool and low priced rag carpeting; 500 yards cross barred, striped, check, and plain country flannels; 100 pieces of Pittsburgh manufactured and other sheetings; 2,000 lb. of do. blister steel.

Also, constantly on hand, a large supply of

BROADMEADOW & Co's FILES & RASPS,

And a full supply of cotton yarns, candlewick, corded cotton, cotton check plaid; green and white flint glassware; window glass; patent tube and buckets, and a fine assortment of

DRY GOODS,
QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

All which will be sold low for cash.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Oct. 30.—3t

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's *Gum Elastic Over-Shoes*, by

GEORGE ALBREE, & Co
Corner Market-street and Diamond, No. 73
Oct. 2, 1829.—w8t

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

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NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

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The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.